

Arthur Miall
18 Bowdrie St. Fleet St. E.C.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION"

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—A WARNING.

We have had our say on the Exeter election—and, all things considered, we think we said it mildly. It is with unfeigned reluctance that we once more revert to the subject; but really the tone in which it has been discussed by a portion of the self-styled Liberal press, compels us. Unless the gentlemen who usually manage the borough elections for the Liberal party can be prevailed upon to consult their common sense, we scent mischief in the wind for the coming General Election. We prefer uttering the few disagreeable things we are constrained to utter, now while no harm can come of it, but only good. In another month or two, all warnings may be useless, and the disorganisation and defeat of the party, as such, will, possibly, have been sealed past all redemption.

Are the Whigs bereft of their wits? Have they been moonstricken by their self-esteem? or is it conceivable that they mean to betray their party to the enemy? We have seen several newspaper comments on the defeat of Mr. Cole-ridge at Exeter which exhibit savage resentment towards Dissenters—but we should have deemed them all unworthy of further notice but for the tone in which the *Economist* has discussed the question. That generally moderate and able journal may, perhaps, have been accidentally stranded upon a blunder of ignorance—a charitable hypothesis when one remembers that politico-ecclesiastical controversy is altogether outside the range of its ordinary latitude and longitude. The article to which we refer, and which professes to discover and lament in the Exeter election a growing tendency in borough constituencies to make the choice of their political representatives turn exclusively upon theological differences, may be only a *bêtise* which the patrons and proprietors of that journal regret having found its way to public notice under their sanction, and which, if it could be decently done, they would be but too happy instantly to withdraw. Such may be the case; but the likelihoods are that it actually expressed the views held by the Conservative or Whig section of the Liberal party, and that, in some places at least—we hope not many—such views will determine electoral tactics when the next appeal is made to the political judgment of the nation.

We crave leave to ask those electoral chiefs who fancy that the abolition of Church-rates may be safely eliminated from the creed of Liberalism at the coming General Election, and who are in high dudgeon with the few Dissenting voters at Exeter who could not agree in that conclusion, whether they are really in earnest. We have not the smallest objection to their raving as they list against the Liberation Society, or against the revolutionary projects of its supposed leaders.

We can make every allowance for their avidity in snapping up cowardly and slavish concessions made, every now and then, by journals giving themselves out to be representatives of the true state of political feeling among Dissenters. We do not blame them for striving to stand as still as possible, nor for putting the most plausible face upon their retrogressive inclinations and projects. But we must remind them that it takes two parties to make a bargain. Have they, then, gained over quondam anti-Church-rate electors to their contemplated policy, or, more correctly speaking, want of policy, in sufficient proportions to ensure for it a triumph when the party tussle comes? Or are they presuming that Dissenters will surrender their most cherished convictions, and the hopes which have grown out of a quarter of a century's labours and self-sacrifices, rather than put to the slightest inconvenience men who do not care a rush for their feelings, and who, either of *malice prepense*, or from some fatal propensity to do inconsiderate things, are perpetually treading upon the tenderest of their corns, and then expecting the unfortunate owners of them to apologise for having winced under the twinge which thrilled through their nerves? For the sake of all that is manly and true, let us have a little intelligible, common-sense interchange of opinion upon this matter before it be too late.

What is it, then, that the Whigs, or those persons who manage electioneering movements for them, seriously expect? Are they fully satisfied that that portion of every borough constituency who are by profession and by practice outside the pale of the Establishment, after having, for two or three Parliaments, secured for the abolition of Church-rates, large majorities in the House of Commons, will be content, at the dictation of their former political comrades, to throw up the question as one too greatly in advance of public opinion to be used as a test of Liberalism at the hustings? Do they fancy, can they encourage a reasonable hope, that it will be given up as a matter of no consequence? Would they give it up if it were a question of their own, and had been pursued with ever-increasing earnestness, and, until quite recently, with ever-brightening prospects of success, for between twenty and thirty years? We are a very meek and much-enduring lot, we Dissenters. We have never let our special objects stand very persistently in the way of a party triumph. But we put it to our allies, if, indeed, we can look upon them as such, whether they are quite sure that our endurance is without limit. What! not even insist upon putting an end to compulsory ecclesiastical taxation! Why, we have regularly and successfully inserted it in the programme of Liberalism for many years past, and, by means of it, have given its sole bond of cohesion to the Liberal party. Are we to be abused as fanatics because we have too much self-respect to let go our hold upon this paltry instalment of what is due to us? Are we to be paralleled with the "Pope's Brass Band," for hesitating to make things pleasant by sacrificing a demand which the country, through the House of Commons, has over and over again endorsed as both just and expedient? What do these managers of elections take us for?

The Exeter election shows that even where a considerable majority allow themselves, on considerations satisfactory, no doubt, to their consciences, to believe that a party in office *minus* a creed, is better than a creed *minus* a party in office, there are sure to be some who have convictions which they regard themselves bound to enforce. As a matter of fact, we may as well forewarn Whig whips, whether in or out of Parliament, that they will find some such intractable zealots in every borough, and that the nearer parties are to an even balance, the more dangerous it will be to treat their convictions as of no moment. Do they want fifty Exeters next year? They can easily have them if they please. It will depend mainly upon themselves. They know how the result may be arrived at. They

have only to pursue the same course as that which brought down disaster upon Liberalism in Exeter. We can confidently predict for them a reasonable number of similar disasters as the fruit of similar tactics. They will rave, of course, against the pig-headed obstinacy of extreme Dissenters. They will hurl maledictions against the Liberation Society. They will raise a cloud of dust to cover themselves and their folly when the election is lost. They had much better be moderately wise beforehand, and not tempt the fate which under any circumstances, it will be no easy matter for them to avert. There are Dissenters who cannot play fast and loose with their principles, at the word of command. Say they are not very many. They were enough at Exeter to save the Liberal party in the borough from saddling itself with an inadequate representation. They will be numerous enough to accomplish the same purpose elsewhere. There are Nonconformists, it is true, who are politically childish, and can easily be gulled by high sounding generalities. But we earnestly warn those gentlemen who usually conduct the electoral affairs of borough constituencies in England that there are also among the non-endowed communities men who can stand by their own judgment, will and word, and that there are but few places in which they are not in sufficient numbers to prevent the return of so-called Liberal candidates who have not yet made up their mind on the question of Church-rates, or who have resolved if possible, to retain the ecclesiastical impost.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

It is a matter of common experience that a man will often perform cheerfully, and with alacrity and industry, works that do not lie within the sphere of his duty; but that when such works are made a part of his duty, he ceases to take any pleasure in them. Where before he was enthusiastic he is now listless, where he was diligent he is inactive, and where he was zealous he is apathetic. It would be very easy to analyse the causes of, and to account for, the change of heart in such cases, for the causes lie in human nature, and the change of heart is only a result of some of the commonest of moral forces. Men, we say, often illustrate this experience, and we are obliged, although reluctantly, to add the same of Churchwardens. We understand from the proceedings of a meeting recently held at Bangor, under the auspices of Mr. Henry Hoare, of Church-Defence notoriety, that there is a Churchwardens' Association in London, which has spontaneously assumed some tremendous duties. Mr. Hoare explained to the assembled bishop and clergy the objects of this Association. "You," he said, turning round to his spiritual pastors and masters, "cannot continually proclaim the value and importance of an apostolic ministry. Leave us to do that. You cannot restrain rebellion, and meet the swelling tide of a haughty and imperious, not to say arbitrary and tyrannical, democracy. We can do it for you; and please God, we will do it in double-quick time while you are thinking about it." People with such a mission, and possessed of such vast capabilities, are of course, not ordinary people, nor are they subject to the same laws as other men. Thus, says Mr. Hoare, "human governments we acknowledge" (no doubt the human governments will feel extremely obliged to the Churchwardens), "and human laws we obey,"—a mark of humility scarcely to be expected from members of such an association—"but these are external to the ecclesiastical polity, and inferior to it," which is as much as to say that they are inferior to the Churchwardens, who are part and parcel, if not the very foundation, of ecclesiastical polity. Yes, the very foundation, on which bishops and clergy are reared as a superstructure. And so Mr. Hoare proceeds to say that the Churchwardens "call on the bishops to

rise to the emergency," but at the same time, "not as wishing to exalt" the said bishops "unduly." Of course not. Finally, we are informed that the movement which the associated Churchwardens would promote is a "loving movement, and not one of force or compulsion."

If we did not remember the antecedents of the gentleman who thus addressed the Diocesan Conference at Bangor, we should take it for granted, from his last words, that the object of the Association of Churchwardens was to put down Church-rates, but we believe that one of its principal aims is to sustain and extend them—this being part of "a loving movement, and not one of force or compulsion." But we recollect that only a few weeks ago Mr. Hoare made a presentment to the Archdeacon of Maidstone, in which he called upon the Archdeacon to bring to bear all the terrors of the law against such rebels as refused to pay Church-rates. In doing this Mr. Hoare was in the line of his official duty, but he is neglecting his proper work in "restraining rebellion and resisting the swelling tide of a haughty and imperious, not to say arbitrary and tyrannical democracy." True, the Churchwardens may be able to do this in "double-quick time," for they are a body of ecclesiastical genii, on whom the robes and powers of those of whom we used to read in the "Arabian Nights," have evidently descended; but this is beyond their duty. It being beyond their duty is, we suppose, the reason why it has been taken up, and is being so zealously accomplished. We must remind them, however, that they are bound to other work, and that they should accomplish this first. By several Acts of Parliament and various canons, their work is most clearly and exactly laid down, and we respectfully submit that until they have done what the law orders them to do, there will be no merit in their discharging even such a weighty mission as that which they have now assumed. These, collected from several acts and canons, which are recapitulated in a work of no less authority than Bishop Gibson's "Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani," are some of those duties. They are to levy a shilling on all absentees from church; they are to levy a forfeiture for drunkenness; it is part of their oath to "present" all drunkards; they are to levy forfeiture for the breach of the Lord's-day, for cursing and swearing, and for not reading prayers once a month; they are to take notice of loiterers in churchyards; they are to observe whether the parishioners come to the Sacrament; and they themselves are to be excluded from the Communion if they present not notorious offenders. Churchmen are fond of saying, when Church-rates are disputed, "It is the law"; but thou that quotest the law, dost thou obey the law? The clergy are in the same position. When they will not read the Baptismal Service over a child it is because they must "obey the law," while they flout two-thirds of the canon laws having the same authority, which they have also sworn to obey. For Churchwardens, however, there is not the same temptation that there is for the clergy. They are greater men, with, in their own eyes, a more magnificent mission. They are ecclesiastical Mrs. Partingtons, and intend to sweep away the ocean of democracy. But, as we have said, we think they should first discharge their bare duties with honesty and conscientiousness. We have enumerated some of them, and shall be glad to learn that Mr. Hoare has addressed a charge to the Churchwardens of England and Wales themselves to "obey the law."

The Church-rate question is apparently going back, for we are promised a return to the days when Mr. William Baines and John Thorowgood were imprisoned for non-payment of Church-rates. This threat has been made two or three times in the last two years at Finchfield, and has now been repeated. In an admirably-written printed address to the people of Finchfield, the Rev. T. B. Sainsbury states that he has been summoned for non-payment of a Church-rate of six shillings. It has been threatened that if these rates are not paid, the person so refusing shall be tried for contempt of court. If the jury give a verdict against the parties there is no alternative but for the magistrates to order them to gaol. Mr. Sainsbury says, "You will, therefore, in a short time, see me marched off to prison; that is to say, if a jury at Chelmsford will convict me." With all our respect for Mr. Sainsbury, there are good reasons for our wishing that the Chelmsford jury will convict him, and of our also wishing that there were more churchwardens like those at Finchfield. It is always well when a bad system is faithfully and worthily represented by those who may be its administrators.

Another Archdeacon has taken the field against the progress of liberal principles in legislation. This

is Archdeacon Coxe, of Lindisfarne, whose ecclesiastical income amounts, as canon and vicar, to 1,835*l.* per annum. The Archdeacon, as becomes his position, uses very strong language. He says that "disorder and dismay are being produced by the traitorous and the hostile;" that "a howl is raised against the imposition of new tests"; that "to the Church, bit-by-bit reform will be bit-by-bit destruction." The Archdeacon would, therefore, remain where he is and as he is. In the days of Church reform there will be no archdeacons with nearly 2,000*l.* a-year.

The Protestant Church of England—that bulwark against Popery—is undergoing a strange metamorphosis. Bishop Colenso rather startled us, but he is by no means so startling as the monks of the Norwich Benedictine Monastery. These gentlemen recently made a demonstration at Norwich in honour of the Virgin Mary. The procession was of the same order as the Lord Mayor's Show, and adorned, as that show was two or three years ago, with young ladies, who are described as follows:—

1. A young lady of about eighteen, dressed in flowing white robes, and with a white veil over her head, bearing blue satin banner with the words in cloth on silver, "Hail Mary!"
2. Young lady with a gorgeous white satin banner of the Virgin rising on clouds of silver to heaven, her feet planted on the serpent's head, which was very life-like; her dress was of silver, with purple velvet cloak studded with gold stars: emeralds and pearls were let into the border of the dress, and gave it a dazzling appearance.
3. Young lady with blue satin and silver banner, of the Virgin and Child, enthroned, the words "Salve Regina" in gold letters placed round the top of the banner.

This procession, with banners, priests, &c., entered church, which was "a perfect blaze of light and flowers." There, was a figure of the Virgin and Child, and before it the choristers sang, —

Eyes of Mary, weep no more,
Heart of Mary, heal thy sore;
Jesus kisses thee again,
Takes thee home with Him to reign.
Bethlehem, Nazareth are past,
See thy Son a King at last,
Hark! He calls thee mother still.
Crown thee on high Hermon's hill!

The Lord Mayor's show then changed into a Drury-lane pantomime, with all the stage effects for which those pantomimes are so famous. What with processions, banners, white veils, crimson robes, hundreds of candles, bells ringing, and censer-swinging, we can quite understand that, as a reporter writes, "the crowds were amazed" and it was "indeed a strange and fairy-like scene." We are not amazed at it ourselves, nor shall we be amazed if, by-and-bye, the Benedictines express a desire to tax the Evangelicals for the expenses of their worship. We shall then see what will be said for the sundry theories which have been invented in defence of taxation for religious purposes.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY AND ITS ASSAILANTS.

In the *Inquirer* of August 20 "A Noncon." indulges in a tirade against the Liberation Society and its conductors. The following is the substance of his indictment:—

As an old Nonconformist and voter, I have no faith in the Liberation Society, from a conviction that there can be no rational freedom where arbitrary restraints exist. Here is a Society formed for the protection of political and religious freedom, and who are at the head of this machine, and how is it worked? Their leaders are bound together by an orthodox creed, whose aim is to gain an ascendancy in the Government of the country, and they inscribe on their banners, "Measures not Men," which is most seductive to a few very ardent minds; but if they would only take the pains to read their real inscription by which they are actuated and by which they would actuate others, they would shrink from their companionship; their real motto is, "Libertas est potestas faciendi id quod licet," by our committee. Is proof demanded? It is at hand. Good men have been sacrificed because they refused to be shackled with their shackles. Have they not again and again set their faces against liberal Churchmen, who could not and would not make themselves slaves by subscribing to certain articles of legislative action and duty? I was invited to take a part in their late conference held at Plymouth, but refused on three grounds:—

1st. That the object of their society is dictation, which is adverse to free thought and free action.

2nd. That we have no right to dictate to others what line of electoral duty they should pursue, the exercise of the franchise being an individual responsibility.

3rd. That able, intelligent, and trustworthy representatives, whose principles on all essential points are in accord with our own, should be sent to the House of Commons unfettered by any one section of party or sect.

For these reasons I abstain from taking any part in the Liberation Society, and will do all in my humble power to weaken its action. Wherever its influence has been exercised, mischief has ensued, the people's best friends have been excluded from the Legislature, and the best interests of the country have been sacrificed to forward their pet notion of a sectarian conclave.

In the following number of the *Inquirer* we find the following admirable reply to "A Noncon's" complaints from the pen of the Rev. W. C. Squire, Unitarian minister, Preston:—

"A Noncon." reproaches that society on having men of

orthodox opinions at its head. Whose fault is it that Independents and Baptists are more ready than some other Nonconformists to sacrifice their time and money to remedy those abuses from which not only they, but all Dissenters, suffer? I am sorry that some Unitarians are willing to let others fight the battle of religious freedom. They not only do nothing to win the victory; they even complain because the victorious army is led by others. What matters it to us whether a man attends the ministry of Mr. Binney or Mr. Brock, if he be earnest in his endeavours to carry out the principles of religious equality, and to secure for all Dissenters their rights? Your correspondent, when he objects to the Liberation Society on account of the theological opinions of its leaders, is guilty of the sectarianism of which he wrongly charges the society. The society does not wish to be exclusive, but it cannot compel Unitarians to join it; and if Unitarians will not join it, and will not take a fair share of the work that has to be done, others are obliged to do more than their share. It is unfair in the extreme for men like your correspondent to stand aloof from the society, and then to complain because they do not rule in its councils and lead in its ranks. If Unitarians generally would follow the example of the Rev. R. L. Carpenter, the Rev. R. E. B. Maclellan, Mr. H. J. Preston, and other respected men among us, and, sinking differences of theological belief, would join with other Nonconformists in labouring for a repeal of all laws which favour the members of one Church and insult the members of other Churches, they would meet with greater courtesy and kindness than they suppose. They might then learn that Christian liberality and gentlemanly feeling exist among orthodox Dissenters as well as among those Church of England men to whom it is so much the fashion just now for Unitarians to pay court.

During the few years I have been connected with the Liberation Society I have never been dictated to, nor have I dictated to others. With gratitude I acknowledge that I have frequently received information and advice from Serjeants'-inn. When a good measure has had to be supported, or a bad measure has had to be thrown out, I have readily acted on the suggestion, that I should communicate my opinions thereon to the Liberal members for the county and borough wherein I reside. Surely there is no dictation in recommending constituents to interest their representatives in measures in which they themselves are interested. The more thoroughly members of Parliament become acquainted with the real feelings of their constituents the better; and they cannot gain such an acquaintance unless their constituents tell them their mind. But this cry of "dictation" is an old cry among us. It has often proved fatal to joint action, even among ourselves. It has prevented hearty co-operation among our congregations. It has hindered missionary work, Sunday-school union, denominational activity. It has frightened the weak-minded, and afforded an excuse for the idle. For myself I care little with whom I work, or under whom I work, provided I am certain that I am working well. I am not afraid of "dictation"; I am ready to do whatever my judgment convinces me is right, whether the word of counsel comes from the Rev. R. B. Aspland and the Unitarian Association, or from Mr. J. C. Williams and the Liberation Society.

The assertion that, wherever the Liberation Society's influence has been exercised, mischief has ensued, I most positively deny. In this town, at a time when Nonconformists were shamefully attacked by the notorious Mr. Hoare and the Church parsons whom he excited to bitterness, the Liberation Society became a bond of union. It gathered the local Dissenting bodies together, it formed us into a brotherhood, it showed us how to sink all differences for a common good, it helped us to defend ourselves by means of a local society, in which was nothing of exclusiveness, for it was composed of all kinds of Dissenters, with a Unitarian president and a Unitarian secretary. Hundreds of little country places in England, where Church-rates have long been exacted is a matter of course, have had reason to bless the Liberation Society for the information it has scattered and the zeal it has caused. Every Church-rate contest is a contest for religious equality; and for every such contest—shaking as it does the great system of injustice of which we complain—we are indebted to the admirable organisation whose headquarters are in Serjeants'-inn. The great movements of late years, in the success of which Nonconformists have been deeply interested, are largely owing to the Liberation Society. It assisted to open the universities to Dissenters; it defeated the attempt which the late Sir G. C. Lewis, the then Whig Home Secretary, made to take a religious census; it called into being the Church-Defence Associations, which are now so usefully employed in bringing Nonconformists up to the mark; it beat Sir Roundell Palmer when he tried to introduce the abomination of Church-rates into new church districts; it raised the Church-rate question to its present importance; and it caused such attention to be directed to ecclesiastical matters that they now engage more of the public mind than all others.

"A Noncon." demands "that able, intelligent, and trustworthy representatives, whose principles, on all essential points, are in accord with our own, should be sent to the House of Commons," &c. So far, I agree with him. But can he say that the pro-Church-rate, sham-Liberal candidates, whom the Liberation Society has determined to reject wherever it can, are those "whose principles on all essential points are in accord with our own"? Why, soundness on the Church-rate question is the test of a candidate's political health. If he gets into Parliament by Nonconformist votes, with the avowed intention of preventing Nonconformists from enjoying their rights as English citizens, small thanks to the Nonconformists who voted for him. It is they, and such as they, who give the Whig party the power of insulting us—a power which those who heard, as I did, the discussion on the Religious Census, know that they readily exercise. The Liberation Society recommends those for whom it acts to send to the House of Commons those whose principles on all essential points are in accord with their own. It considers the abolition of Church-rates, not "an individual croquet," but "an essential point." It would not reject a true "disciple of Milton," for Milton was sound enough on the question of religious equality. It has no enmity to candidates because they belong to a particular sect; but, without asking what their religious opinions are, as the *Economist*, with a shameful perversion of truth, accuses it of doing, it says, "With your religious belief the Liberation Society has

nothing to do; to your own Master you must stand or fall. But the Nonconformists whose votes you ask for, have a right to require that you shall help to do them justice, to free them from the wrong of having to pay to a Church they do not belong to, and to place them on an equality in the eye of the law with members of the Established Church. If, on the most important of all points, your professions of Liberalism are hollow and vain, do not expect to gain the votes of Nonconformists."

The battle we are fighting is not for the gratification of "selfish notions." Dwellers in large towns and cities are not often troubled with Church-rates. It is for the benefit of the inhabitants of scattered villages, where Church power is rampant, that we contend. For them, and for those who are to come, we must do our duty. And a part of that duty is, to give our votes to those only who will "do justly" to us and to all our fellow-men.

DR. LEE ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

(From the *Liberator*.)

The Rev. Dr. Lee, minister of Greyfriars (Established) Church in Edinburgh, and Professor of Biblical Criticism in the Edinburgh University, has recently published an elaborately-composed volume on the "Reform of the Church of Scotland." Dr. Lee is one of the leaders of that Church; perhaps he may be said to be the most able of its ministers and the most learned of its scholars. He is, besides, an accomplished controversialist. Viewing the Church of Scotland from the high vantage ground which he occupies, he has come to the conclusion that unless she be reformed in doctrine, worship, and discipline, the time of her extinction as an Establishment is very near at hand. He has therefore published the present volume, in which he protests against some ecclesiastical customs and advocates their removal. In the course of his argument we find the following warning on the "Dangers of the Church," which we transfer to our columns in order to show that the revival of discussion on such questions is felt to be as dangerous to Establishments north of the Tweed as it is south, and that the force of the anti-State-Church controversy is felt far beyond English circles. One of the keenest observers now says that the Scottish Establishment is only sustained by the fears of English Churchmen.

DECAY OF THE CHURCH.

That the Church of Scotland needs some important changes may seem to be demonstrated by the undeniable fact that it has lost ground, and is continually losing ground, if not absolutely, yet relatively to other sects, and to the numbers of the people.

This unquestionable declension, which did not commence with the last Secession of 1843, but had been in progress long before, indicates that the National Church no longer satisfies the religious tastes and other demands of the population, and is gradual losing the character of a "National Church."

ITS ONLY POLITICAL SAFEGUARD.

Those who consider how rapid has been that progress of comparative decay, and how active are still the causes which have produced it, may well feel anxiety for the Church; even for its existence as an Establishment. We cannot disguise from ourselves the painful fact, that the Kirk even at this moment maintains its position, as the Church of the law, by the sufferance of the English Church; which, with the eager co-operation of the Dissenters, could at once disestablish it. The Church of England indeed is restrained (as we generally suppose) from any such attempt by certain considerations of honour, and chiefly by an apprehension that the fall of the smaller Church Establishment might pave the way for the overthrow of the greater. The latter security is much the better of the two; for societies, like individuals, are most steadily swayed by those influences which affect their own interests, or what they consider such.

As to the point of honour, we should not rely too much upon that; because it does not appear that either the Church of England, or the Imperial Parliament, is bound to uphold our Church, except on the express condition on which it was established at the revolution, namely, that the "Church Government was most agreeable to the inclinations of the people"—*Act abolishing Prelacie, 1689*. And, accordingly, the acts establishing our Church at the revolution have since been repealed and altered in many particulars by the Imperial Parliament; it having been ascertained that "the inclinations of the generality of the people of Scotland" had so changed as to warrant such repeal or alteration.

PARLIAMENTARY SAFEGUARDS.

Some persons, I am aware, have argued that the Imperial Parliament is, in morality and justice at least, precluded from changing in any way those solemn national compacts by which the Church was established at the revolution. But a doctrine need not be seriously refuted which would oblige the Government to prohibit all dissent, and to persecute all Dissenters; and which would render unjust and sacrilegious all such reforms as have taken place within the last forty years, respecting the electing franchise, the Burghs, the universities, and the parish schools. Toleration of any Church but the Kirk, was, in particular, anxiously guarded against at the revolution; and the Kirkmen of 1712 were consistent, if not wise, in denouncing the toleration then enacted, as not only a ruinous encroachment upon their privileges, but as a flagrant violation of the Articles of Union. It cannot therefore be seriously doubted, that the Imperial Parliament—urged on as it would be by the Dissenters in both parts of the kingdom, and not obstructed by the Church of England, which exercises an enormous influence in both Houses, especially in the House of Lords—would not feel restrained from disestablishing the Kirk, if it should become manifest to them that "the inclinations of the generality of the people" so required.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

As to the second supposed security—namely, the apprehensions of the Church of England, that the overthrow of the Kirk might pave the way for its own

disestablishment—we can hardly doubt that among the calmer spirits, and those who attach more importance to the civil establishment of the Church than to its form of government, &c.—in short, among those who regard the Church rather from a social and political, than an Ecclesiastical point of view—this consideration will have great weight. But we cannot disguise from ourselves that this class among the English clergy has greatly diminished during the last half-century. Controversy has tended powerfully to evoke the Church spirit. Episcopacy is now very generally regarded by the Anglican clergy as of divine authority; so that no society is indeed a Christian Church which repudiates or wants the three orders of the Priesthood, or at least the Episcopal order. They also resent the humiliating position, as they conceive it, which their Church holds in relation to the law and the civil Government of the country; and "they champ upon the bit"—to use an expression of their own Hooker—which Parliament has put into their mouth; so that they can neither add, omit, nor change a single sentence in a single prayer, or one anathema, however intolerant or uncharitable, in a creed, without the sanction of the Sovereign with the consent and authority of both Houses of Parliament.

These restraints are so keenly felt by a large and influential portion of the English clergy, that they make no secret of their opinion, that the advantages of the civil establishment are dearly purchased by their continuance. No doubt that fraction of the clergy who are so fortunate as to possess the loaves and fishes, will always, as a body, decline to carry these aspirations further than protests and declamation; but the great majority have no such temptations, for they are extremely poor, and, as a necessary consequence, much dissatisfied with things as they are; and all men are tempted to esteem institutions according as they affect their own present temporal interests, and large bodies of men always do so.

It therefore appears vain to expect from the great body, either of the clergy or of the more zealous members of the Anglican Church, zealous or effectual resistance to any attempts that may be made to suppress the Church of Scotland. A large number of them would rather exult over the putting down of "that form of schism which has contrived to get itself established north of the Tweed"—as a decisive victory over an old, obstinate, formidable, and once victorious rival.

A POSSIBLE END.

If things are permitted to go on much longer in the same course, the Kirk cannot but find itself so reduced as to lose all claim to be considered as in fact the National Church; and the loss of its establishment cannot in that case be a very distant event. I am well aware how obstinate men shut their eyes to such melancholy prospects, and what ridiculous nostrums they often rely on for redressing those evils which they cannot but admit. A venerable father of the Church, to whom I expressed my apprehensions many years ago, replied that he did not regard the danger of the Church so great as I considered it, and at all events, "it would last his day." And upon another occasion, after the secession in 1843, the same individual, when the crisis had proved incomparably more serious than he would admit to be probable or possible before it happened, thought that the Church could still be saved "by a strict adherence to the forms of procedure!" There are people now, in like manner, who insist that the Church of Scotland is in a better state in 1863 than it was in 1842. Certainly it is more at peace and more united—which are great blessings; but if we measure its strength by the power and position of its adversaries, such talk can only illustrate the saying of Holy Writ, that men may "have eyes and see not."

CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

DISTRAINT FOR CHURCH-RATES IN THE DIOCESE OF OXFORD.—On Friday se'night considerable excitement was caused in the market at Bicester, in consequence of the announcement by the town crier that a waggon, three sacks of wheat, a table, and six Windsor chairs, respectively the property of Messrs. Jones, Plater, and Hughes, of Marsh Gibbon, a neighbouring village, which had been seized for non-payment of Church-rates, would be sold by auction in the market-place. The waggon made 4*l.* 15*s.*, the wheat 3*l.* 3*s.*, and the furniture 17*s.* 6*d.*

AN INVALID RATE.—At Dartmouth petty sessions, on Saturday, Mr. Wickham, draper, of Eynesford, was summoned by the churchwardens for non-payment of Church-rates. Mr. Bennett, of Serjeants'-inn, London, appeared for Mr. Wickham, and Mr. Gibson, of Dartford, for the churchwardens. Mr. Bennett maintained that the notice calling the vestry at which this rate was made was illegal, inasmuch as the three clear days' notice laid down by law had not been given. The vestry was called for Tuesday. According to the clause of the Act, in that case the notice should have appeared on the church door the Sunday week previous. In the present instance the notice only appeared on the church door the Sunday immediately preceding the day appointed for the vestry, so that the three clear days after Sunday did not transpire. Mr. Gibson quoted acts of Parliament, and submitted that it was not necessary that the three days should be subsequent to the Sunday, provided that the notice was put on the church doors before Divine service, and that it had also been on the doors three days before the holding of the vestry. He thought that the act had been complied with, and he had the authority of no less a person than Dr. Twiss for being of that opinion. Mr. Bennett submitted that the argument raised by his learned friend should be discussed in the Ecclesiastical Court. Mr. Gibson contended that the notice formed no part of the rate. Mr. Bradford said the opinion of the magistrates was that the rate could not be valid if the notice was not sufficient, and dismissed the case.

THE LATE EXETER ELECTION.

Apropos of a letter in the *Times* from Mr. Berkeley, who says that the late election at Exeter is a further proof of the necessity for the ballot, "A Devonshire Liberal" writes to that journal as follows:—

The so-called "Liberal" candidate for Exeter at the

recent election disgusted many who might have been his supporters by his retrograde views in Church matters. He split the Liberal party in the borough, and thereby lost the election. Mr. H. Berkeley sees in this a proof of the necessity of vote by ballot.

A candidate separates himself from his party on the question of Church-rates (on which that party have by majorities in the House of Commons repeatedly expressed their opinion), by so doing he alienates many Liberal electors who have that question especially at heart; they remain away from the poll, avowedly on that account; and in this Mr. Henry Berkeley discovers "a remarkable proof" of the necessity of secret voting. This is the state of things which, in his opinion, justifies him in stigmatising the Liberals of Exeter as men too timid or too selfish to maintain their principles by an open vote.

Let the Liberal candidate at Exeter attend to Sir J. Trevelyan's practical advice,—let him reconsider his opinion on Church-rates, and then try whether the Liberals of Exeter will be afraid to come to the poll and relieve Devonshire from the reproach of having the county-town represented by two Tories.

(From the *Examiner*.)

For some time past reaction has been trying to turn the Church into an entrenched camp. Ecclesiastical politics are everywhere the order of the day. Frenchmen who listen languidly to contentions about the liberty of printing and of meeting, are filled with excitement regarding the Hebrew chair in the University of Paris and the change of liturgy in the Archdiocese of Avignon. A House can hardly be made at Westminster to discuss questions of taxation or trade; but benches are crowded and lobbies are filled when University Tests or the enforcement of Church-rates is first on the order of the day. A county contest between a Conservative Liberal and a Liberal Conservative goes over without a hearty cheer or a passing row, but a borough election, like that of Exeter, is signalled by many ebullitions of angry passion, and the breaking of heads as well as windows—the event turning avowedly on what is called a religious question.

In England the Prime Minister absents himself from the debate and division on Church-rates, allows his High Church colleagues to vote with the priestly party, and directs the Government whipper-in to stand strictly neutral. The Liberals thus are in consequence beaten; but infected with the time-serving folly of their half-and-half leaders, they submit without protest or complaint. And what are their thanks? A seat which they have held for five-and-twenty years, almost without contention, for an important western city, becomes vacant, and though the majority of the party in the constituency are confessedly Dissenters, a Whig of High-Church principles is put forward as the candidate by those who call themselves the managers of elections. Mr. Coleridge is a man of acknowledged learning and ability, whom we should at any time be glad to see chosen as the representative of some Peelite borough. He is very strong in favour of all that has been done already in the right direction. He waxes eloquent about the repeal of the Corn Laws, the Reform Act, Catholic Emancipation, and the Revolution of 1688; an excellent man in his way, only it is not exactly the way of decided progress further. He is a glorifier, not a guide; a chronicler, not a champion. So at least the hardest heads in Exeter thought. If Ministers had given them no question of electoral or fiscal or administrative reform to fight for they had all the more need to have one of their own, and that one they had found in resistance to reaction on the subject of Church-rates. Their late member, Mr. Divett, has always been staunch on that point; and the least they felt they ought to insist on was that his successor should be so too. Great was their amazement and disgust at finding that Mr. Coleridge professed not their principles on this almost the only point in dispute, but boasted that between him and his opponent, Lord Courtenay, there was regarding it no difference. Then, if so, muttered contemptuously many earnest men in Exeter, why should we give ourselves any trouble on the occasion? Some were cajoled or coaxed at the eleventh hour into voting; a good many stood aloof to the end, and the more thorough-going Conservative was returned. It is a lesson; perhaps it may prove a signal and a warning elsewhere.

The Church Institution, formed by a combination of the Highest and Lowest Churchmen avowedly with anti-liberal objects and for anti-liberal purposes, is notoriously plotting the capture at the next general election of several seats now held by somnolent Whigs or Radicals. It behoves every man who is sincere in his attachment to popular principles to shake off the torpor into which he may have been duped or drugged, and to prepare to take his stand as he was wont to do, not merely on the defensive—that ground is utterly untenable—but in readiness for a further movement onward. Of blank-cartridge firing we have had enough. England will not submit to be priest-ridden under any pretence whatsoever; and as the first step towards the reversal of the system that has brought us to the brink of Tory domination, we say unhesitatingly that no candidate, be he who he may, ought to be accepted by the Liberal party anywhere who does not show his sincerity by advocating future abolition of Church-rates, and a just measure of electoral reform.

THE NORWICH MONKS.

(From the *Norwich Argus*.)

The Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary was commenced on Sunday night at seven o'clock by what was called "Solemn Vespers;" the chapel and passages were crammed to suffocation; the courtyard also accommodated some hundreds. At seven

* Acts of Parliament in Scotland, ix, 104.

o'clock the convent bell for vespers ceased, a sound of chanting was heard in the cloistered part of the monastery, and in a few minutes a procession emerged from the cloisters. It consisted of:—1. Three monks, with handsome procession crucifixes of bright brass and enamel, and two enormous wax lights wreathed with ferns and flowers. 2. Acolyte, in scarlet trains and fine cambric surplices without sleeves, blue tippets, red sashes, and skull-caps, bearing green satin and silver banner of St. Ignatius. 3. Monk, with banner of St. Benedict. 4. Acolyte, with white satin and gold banner of the name of Jesus. 5. Acolyte, with banner of St. Dunstan. 6. More monks and choristers, chanting. 7. A young lady, about eighteen, dressed in flowing white robes, and long white veil over her head, bearing blue satin banner with the words, in cloth of silver, "Hail Mary!" 8. Young lady with a gorgeous white satin banner of the Virgin rising on clouds of silver to heaven, her feet planted on the serpent's head, which was very lifelike; her dress was of silver, with purple velvet cloak studded with gold stars; emeralds and pearls were let into the borders of the dress and gave it a dazzling appearance. 9. Young lady with blue satin and silver banner, of the Virgin and child, enthroned, the words "Salve Regina" in gold letters placed round the top of the banner. 10. Three little girls in white, bearing the banner of the "Guardian Angel" guiding a little child across a path, while a serpent is lurking in the grass, the golden wings of the angel overshadowing the child, who is looking up and does not see the danger. This banner, as a work of art, is very beautiful. 11. Three acolytes with incense. 12. Two monks in gorgeous vestments of velvet satin and cloth of gold. These were to act as "cantors" at the "Solemn Vespers." 13. The Father Superior in vestments of cloth of gold, which were most dazzling. 14. The officiating priest, in the most magnificent vestments of white satin and gold, lined with blue satin. He wore a Catholic priest's cap. In this order the procession made its way through the crowd into the chapel, the east end of which was a perfect blaze of lights and flowers. A rather handsome Gothic screen has lately been erected in the chapel, inside of which the monks sit entirely obscured from the sight of the congregation, thick damask curtains hanging from brass rods as high as the tops of their heads when standing up. These are drawn back on solemn occasions like the one we are describing, so as to display the high altar and its ornaments. This evening it was dressed in honour of the Assumption. Over the tabernacle, before which hung white satin and gold curtains, was a large Gothic figure of the Virgin and child under a wirework canopy of flowers. The dress of the figure, with its draperies, was beautifully adorned by carvings to represent rich embroidery; the dress was red—the outer garment blue. The crown (gilt) shone brightly among the innumerable candles. In front of the figure stood the beautiful Munich crucifix. In tiers one above the other were rows of candles and vases of flowers. Vespers commenced; priests, monks, and acolytes sitting or kneeling before the altar—the white-robed and veiled young ladies in rows behind. The psalms over, the anthem was sung, or rather shouted, to a perfect thunder of organ and drum. And now came the Magnificat, or Song of the Virgin—the grand feature of the vesper service. All the candles were lighted, censers swung—the priest and cantors standing on the highest altar-steps in their gorgeous vestments—the acolytes swinging their censers tremendously. Persons at the end of the chapel exclaimed that it was a gorgeous sight. At the conclusion of vespers, Father Ignatius mounted the pulpit and preached a sermon from the text—"All generations shall call me blessed." By the time the service was over it was quite dark. The procession re-formed as before, lighted tapers of wax being offered to all who were willing to follow in the procession. Hundreds did so, and the extraordinary appearance of the innumerable lights, the waving banners glittering in the rising moonlight, the soft chanting, the white veils of the girls, the crimson robes of the boys, the rapt attention of the dense crowds, who seemed perfectly amazed, the complete circle of light round the garden and courtyard—for the procession went round the whole premises—was indeed a strange and fairylike scene. As the procession began to re-enter the chapel the choir burst forth in a well-known chant, which was taken up by several in the crowd—"Mary is taken up into heaven. Alleluia! Let the angels rejoice. Alleluia."

MADAGASCAR.

The following letter, dated Antananarivo, May 30, appears in *Christian Work* for September:—

The Queen and Court left Antananarivo on Sunday, the 15th of May, on a short visit to Ambohimanga. This city was originally the capital of one of four kingdoms, into which the present province of Imerina was at one time divided. Being out of the way of foreign influences, Ambohimanga has retained the national traditions, customs, and superstitions. It is in fact the religious capital of the island—the stronghold of the heathen party. The late queen is buried there, and her tomb is regarded by the people as sacred. The Malagasy talk of her as holy, *masina*, as indeed they think all their departed kings are, with the exception of Radama II. The present queen was much attached to Ranavalona, and now visits her tomb at Ambohimanga occasionally. The natives are greatly opposed to the Gospel, and would scarcely tolerate a European within their sacred city. In deference to their prejudices, when the present sovereign ascended the throne, it was decreed, that while Christianity might be taught and professed in every other part of her dominions, no church should be built nor public worship conducted in Ambohimanga. The Christians, thankful for so much

liberty, willingly acquiesced in this restriction, built their church outside the walls, and understood themselves to be at liberty to have private or family worship in their own homes. Lately, however, the hostility of the idol-keepers and others of the same party has openly manifested itself. They complained to the queen, that notwithstanding her law, the Christians at Ambohimanga dared to pray to God and sing His praise in their own dwellings. By means of these representations, or mis-representations, the queen was induced to announce that in future Christian worship, public or private, was prohibited within that city under penalty of chains or death;—a decree which virtually banishes every Christian from the city, and shuts the gates against them.

The Christians, although disappointed, are not discouraged, and we have been most solemnly assured by the prime minister that no further concession would be made to the spirit of heathenism, to the restriction of Christian liberty. In judging such occurrences, it should not be forgotten that the Malagasy, as a nation, are still heathen, and that here, as elsewhere, the rulers are not materially in advance of the people they govern.

While the Christians have so far been discountenanced and hindered in this quarter, we rejoice to say that they are increasing in other districts. An interesting visit by the Rev. Mr. Cousins, to Vonozonga—a large territory, lying some forty miles west of the capital,—confirms the accounts we had previously received of the numbers and prosperity of the Christians there. They anxiously desire a missionary amongst them, and remembering that their country borders on Sahalavia, a mission station at Vonozonga might prove a door of entrance for the Gospel to these hitherto un-reached and savage tribes.

One of the memorial churches is progressing. The Medical Mission Hospital is considerably advanced, and will probably be ready by the end of the year. We trust "Christian workers" will not forget its claims upon their Christian liberality.

The mission, which so lately lost a valuable member in the death of Mr. Stagg, has now to mourn the loss of Mrs. Pearce, who died at Tamatave, on the 18th of May, on her way home to England. She and her husband had only been here for the short space of seven months, but the earnestness with which she entered upon her work inspired us with hopes which her early death has so unexpectedly blighted.

A considerable part of Antananarivo was burned on the 2nd of May. The church at Arapimarina was reduced to ashes. Some disturbances, having for their object the assassination of the prime minister, have occasioned not a little anxiety; but having been discovered, the ringleaders are now in confinement. We are few, and can only do a little; it is earnestly to be hoped that no party spirit or fear of political hindrances may deter the various Christian denominations from assisting in the work of evangelising Madagascar.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. T. MANN, OF COWES.—The Rev. T. Binney acknowledges the receipt of the following contribution towards the above fund; Mr. and Mrs. Mann, Charter-house-square, 2l.

OXFORD DECLARATION IN AUSTRALIA.—A document, framed after the Oxford model, has been issued and circulated by seven of the Australian clergy, and is now in course of subscription.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—In the neighbourhood of Hebben Bridge, near Halifax, no less a sum than 1,100l. has this season been given at collections on behalf of about forty-six Sunday-schools.—*Leeds Mercury*.

DEGREE OF D.D.—The Westminster College, United States, at the meeting on the 30th June last, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity, among others, on the Rev. Alexander Wallace, well known as the author of "The Bible and the Working Classes," of the United Presbyterian Church, East Campbell-street, Glasgow.

THE WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL.—A statement is going the round of the newspapers, that the railway company who are about to remove this chapel have offered 95,000l. for it, besides compensation to Mr. Binney. We dare say the Weigh-house Chapel trustees wish the story were true. No offer has yet been made, and probably will not before some months to come.—*Patriot*.

SECESSION.—The Rev. J. T. Leslie has accepted a call to the Congregational ministry from the Independent church assembling at Lapford, North Devonshire. Mr. J. T. Leslie was for years a member of the Methodist New Connexion, as a local preacher in connection with Scotland-street Chapel and the North Circuit in Sheffield; afterwards an itinerant minister at Wakefield; from which latter place he has removed to and commenced his labours in Lapford.

THE POULTRY CHAPEL.—The Rev. Dr. Spence, minister of the Poultry Chapel, writes to the *Times*, that the statement made in a recent article on the dwellings for the labouring classes to the effect that the Grocers' Company were reported to have offered 14,000l. for the chapel, is erroneous. The report was made on the authority of the *City Press*. Mr. Spence observes that the property is not actually in the market, but offers virtually made for it from other quarters amount to a very much larger sum than that named.

THE IRISH REVIVAL.—Since the rioting at Belfast the question has been repeatedly asked, Did the "Revival," of which we heard so much from Ulster a few years since, bear no fruit? The *Londonderry Standard*, an honest and intelligent journal, gives the following answer:—"The 'Revival' of the year 1859 was succeeded for a time by a marked change for the better, and hopes were entertained that this improvement would have been permanent, whereas the subsidence of religious earnestness has been followed by reactionary depravities more violent than ever, and painfully suggestive of the seven-fold relapse commemorated in the Gospels."

HANDSOME LEGACIES TO THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The late Dr. Mansfield, of Large, has

left the following handsome legacies:—"To the Large Free Church congregation (the interest to be applied as a contribution to the Sustentation Fund) 1,200l.; to the same (the interest to be applied as a supplementary endowment to the clergyman for the time being), 1,000l.; to the missionary schemes of the Free Church 3,000l.; to the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund of the Free Church, 8,000l.—in all, 13,200l.—*Edinburgh Courant*."

THE EVANGELICAL CLERGY AND BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.—We learn from a correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, that the Rev. W. Landels, minister of the Regent's-park (Baptist) Chapel, preached on Sunday morning on the controversy raised by Mr. Spurgeon. He held that Mr. Spurgeon "had done essential service. . . and he desired to show his sympathy with him." He regretted Mr. Noel's letter, and wished he "had thrown his weight into the opposite scale. He described the Church of England as a "compromise between Popery and Protestantism."

CRYSTAL PALACE SUNDAY EXCURSION.—The *Daily News* reports that "the second and last excursion for the season of the members of these Crystal Palace Share Clubs took place on Sunday, the palace directors having distributed several thousand free tickets to the members of the clubs and their friends. About 8,000 persons were present during the afternoon. The various fine art courts and picture galleries were open to the visitors, and a selection of sacred music was played on the great organ in the Handel orchestra. In the course of the afternoon Dr. Perfit delivered a lecture upon Egypt in the Egyptian Court, and Mr. L. Baxter made an appropriate address on the Botany of the Palace."

ECCLIASTICAL COURTS.—In the Ecclesiastical Courts of England there were last year only twenty-two suits in the popular and ordinary acceptation of that word. Fourteen related to Church-rates; seven of these were in the Arches Court, six in the Consistory Court of Durham, and one in that of London. There was one suit relating to pew rights, one against institution to a benefice, two for deprivation of benefice, and two for publicly preaching, &c., in a place of worship without the consent of the incumbent of the parish, its spiritual lord. The applications or "suits" for faculties authorising the restoration, alteration, or rebuilding of churches are much more numerous. There were 71 last year, and that is considerably below the average; 15 of them were in Sarum and 12 in Lincoln diocese.

MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND, 1862.—164,030 marriages were solemnised in the year; 128,733, or 79 per cent., according to the rites of the Established Church, and 34,297, or 21 per cent., not according to the rites of the Established Church. 19,486 marriages were by license, 102,870 after banns, 3,966 on Superintendent Registrar's certificate; and in 3,393 instances it was not stated under which of those heads the marriages should be placed. In Roman Catholic chapels there were 7,345 marriages, in the registered places of other Christian denominations there were 13,870 marriages, and in the offices of the Superintendent Registrars 12,723. In 1847 the number of marriages in Roman Catholic places of worship was only 2,961, while in 1862 they numbered 7,345; this increase is partly due to the additional number of foreigners and Irish resident in England since the former year.

THE MANX CLERGY AND THE CHASE.—The *Isle of Man Times* reports the proceedings at the dinner of the local agricultural show. The Bishop was present, and, responding for "The Church," said, in the course of his speech, "There was another matter to which he must refer, now that he was speaking. He believed that they were in a great measure indebted to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, who was working day and night for the interest of the island, for the pack of hounds which was exhibited at the show that day. In old times the clergy had to keep a pack of hounds for the parish. (Laughter.) He did not know whether he would be asked to join the hunt, but he believed they had asked the archdeacon to do so, if he would preach a sermon for them. (Loud laughter.) He (the Bishop) would have no objection to the archdeacon doing so, provided he preached the sermon in pink, with top boots on." (Renewed laughter.)

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS AT DRUMCREE.—The *Portadown News* reports an unusual and painful scene at Drumree church, after service on Sunday. Several years ago the daughter of the Rev. C. Alexander, the rector, married the Rev. Mr. Rollinson, an English curate of the Established Church. Shortly after their marriage they both went over to the Roman Catholic faith, much to the grief of her father. It was said that Mr. Rollinson was then admitted as a member of an order instituted by the Pope to meet the circumstances of married clerical perverts. Mr. and Mrs. R. now came to Drumree on a visit, and, with their children, attended service at the Romish chapel. This act was taken up strongly by some of the Protestant parishioners, and at the close of (Protestant) Church service vehement remonstrances were addressed to Mr. Alexander, accompanied with accusations of Puseyism, &c. On the evening of the same day Mr. and Mrs. R. took their departure from the Rectory, the wrecking of which is said to have been threatened.

INTOLERANCE IN GREECE.—The *Times* correspondent, writing from Athens on the 18th inst., says:—"The National Assembly which was chosen to prepare a new Constitution for the Hellenic Kingdom commenced its sittings on the 22nd of December, 1862, and began discussing the articles of the Constitution last week, on the 10th of August, 1864. Eight days have been employed in discussing the

two first articles of the Constitution, which were adopted yesterday." These articles are:—"1. The orthodox Eastern Church of Christ is the established religion in Greece. Every religion is tolerated and may be freely exercised under the protection of the law. Proselytism, and all interference with the established religion, is prohibited. 2. The orthodox Church of Greece, acknowledging as its head our Lord Jesus Christ, is in doctrine indissolubly united to the great Church of Constantinople, and to every other orthodox Church of Christ observing with the same exactitude the apostolic and synodic canons and the holy traditions. But it is independent of every other Church, and exercises all sovereign rights under the government of a holy synod." These articles are transcribed from the Constitution of 1844.

A NEW AUSTRALIAN BISHOPRIC.—Arrangements have been made by the Colonial Office, on the one hand, and the Lord Bishop of Newcastle, on the other, for the creation of a new diocese out of that see, to be called the diocese of Grafton and Armidale. A wealthy colonist has offered 2,000*l.* towards the endowment, and the remainder will be provided out of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The nomination of the first bishop will be made in a few days, and the bishop will probably be consecrated in the autumn with the new Bishop of Rupert's Land.

CHURCH CONGRESS.—The following are the subjects to be brought under consideration at the approaching Church Congress to be held at Bristol:—Increase of the episcopate, home missions and lay agency, synods of the Church, rural deans and decanal chapters, foreign missions and supply of missionary candidates; parochial sub-division, organisation, and action; collegiate churches in great towns, church architecture and decoration, mutual relations of the Church in England and Ireland, free and open churches, augmentations of small livings and Queen Ann's bounty, dilapidations, social hindrances to the spread of Christianity, education of the clergy, systematic cultivation of English composition, public reading and speaking; associations for aiding poor, enfeebled, and disabled clergymen and the widows and children of the clergy; middle class education and the Bristol Diocesan Trade School, adult education and night schools, the Revised Code and church training colleges, church in the work-houses, church music. Each subject is to be opened by a paper not to exceed twenty-five minutes in reading, which may be followed by two prepared addresses not exceeding fifteen minutes each, after which ten minutes will be allowed each speaker for discussion.

SUPERSTITION IN FRANCE.—There is a great religious movement going on in this country, and the bishops are whipping up their flocks, with vague indications as to bad times coming, with miracles and the resurrection of saints. There was lately at Autun an exhumation and a beatification, and to such a degree had the minds of the people been excited that it was found necessary that the priestly performers should threaten with excommunication whoever should dare to plunder, no matter how small, a morsel of the venerable body. Under the ægis of the church the multitude saw appear successively the head of the saint which had one day been pressed to our Saviour's bosom, and then the remainder of the body. In spite of the threats of the church, the greatest difficulty was experienced in preventing the crowd from precipitating itself on the holy body to kiss it and share its bones. The *Sidèle*, with evident relish, lays before its readers a quantity of similar statements taken from Ultramontane journals who rejoice to see this day. There is a general cry for a better system of national education; the present Minister of Public Instruction, who is a Protestant, has already deprived the schools of some of their "classics," which were simply infamous; and cases which trifle with public credulity are in most instances dealt with by the police courts.—*Correspondent of Daily News*.

A SLANDEROUS CLERGYMAN.—An English clergyman thinks it not beneath his own dignity, or the dignity of the Church and the magisterial bench, to asperse his neighbours. The Rev. C. J. Gooch, of Toppefield, from his seat as chairman of the Castle Hedingham petty sessions, says "bastardy cases will always happen while there are Dissenting chapels." We are informed that this was a gratuitous statement on the part of this distinguished juriconsult, as wholly unprovoked by the case of the complainant, as, from the general tenor of Dissenting morality, it is unwarranted and slanderous. Considering that Mr. Gooch is but a stipendiary preacher of a dominant sect, regard for those who differ from him should have restrained his tongue. Had he availed himself of his own pulpit for such an expression, less would have been thought of it; but that he should make such a declaration from the justices' seat is an outrage which calls for remonstrance. We should certainly advise the Dissenters of Mr. Gooch's neighbourhood to see if it be possible to remove him from the commission of the peace. He may be a very good parson—seeing that he gets 900*l.* a-year he ought to be—but he is a very injudicious magistrate. An application to the Lord Chancellor, if unsuccessful, could do no harm, and might teach the subject of it a useful lesson for the future.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

THE LATE DR. MARSH.—We have to record, with much regret, the death of the venerable Dr. Marsh, rector of Beddington, Surrey. He entered his ninetieth year on the 20th of July last in full possession of his mental powers, which were of no common order, and of that brilliant cheerfulness of disposition and beauty of character which distinguished him in daily life from his cradle to his deathbed. He

was almost the last of that company of earnest men who in the close of the last century and in the commencement of the present, when the clergy of the Church of England were, for the most part, more occupied with the pleasures of the field than with the cure of souls, were the means of renewing its life and energy. During the sixty-six years which have elapsed since his ordination Dr. Marsh performed the duties of his sacred calling with a zeal, devotedness, and love which won for him the reverent affection of all who knew him. On the last day of his life he closed his ministry with the following testimony, written with trembling hand, when no longer able to speak:—"Tell the clergy to preach Christ, to live Christ, to serve Christ, and they will joy and praise in eternity."—*Times*. Miss Catherine Marsh, one of the doctor's daughters, is widely known as the author of "English Hearts and English Hands," the "Memoirs of Captain Hedley Vicars," &c., and is distinguished for her energetic benevolence and success in reclaiming the navvies at Beckenham when railway works were in progress in that neighbourhood.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRIESTS IN FRANCE.—A short while ago a priest, disputing the authority of his Church in such matters, went to his mayor for permission to marry. The mayor refused the application, and the priest then appealed to a higher court for a writ to force the civil authority to grant him his request. This matter made considerable stir at the time, and M. Jules Favre, who pleaded in favour of the priest, and other lawyers of talent, enhanced the interest of the affair. Judgment has just been delivered in the case. The substitute of the Procureur Impérial, in reviewing the matter before the court gave its decision, thought that the Concordat granted by Napoleon I. had settled the state of the priesthood; the opinion he thought supported by M. Thiers.

Seeing that the Catholic Church as it is now organised proclaims and imposes as a part of its discipline the celibacy of priests: seeing by consequence that the citizen who freely enters the priesthood engages, and knows that he engages, himself not to marry: seeing that it is upon the faith of this engagement that the Church authorises him to exercise his ministry and receive confidences which he might abuse, if, on the threshold of the temple, he had not left behind him all hope of returning to the world."

The rest of the judgment is much in the strain of the foregoing, deciding that the concordat placed the priest in the same position and under the same obligations as those by which he was governed before the revolution. The court decided that the mayor was right in refusing the request of the priest, and condemned the latter in costs.—*Daily News Correspondent*.

UNION BETWEEN THE FREE AND U.P. CHURCHES.—The Committee on the Union of the Presbyterian Churches is now enlarged by the delegation of representatives from the Reformed Presbyterian Synod and English Presbyterian Synod, both of which bodies agreed at their last meeting to take part in the conference which has been going on for the past twelvemonth between the Free and United Presbyterian Churches. All the Presbyterian Churches in Scotland are now represented in the joint committee, with the exception of the original Secession Church, who wished the committee to pledge themselves to recognise the continued obligation of the Solemn League and Covenant, as a preliminary step to conference. The first meeting of the enlarged committee was held in Edinburgh at the end of last month, and the official report of the proceedings describes the results as gratifying. The committee had taken up the discussion of their differences at the point at which the original committee had left off. The sixth, seventh, and eighth chapters of the Westminster Confession of Faith were taken as the basis of the conference, and after a full interchange of opinion, the joint committee were found to be entirely of one mind in regard to the subjects treated of in these chapters of the Confession, viz., the Fall of Man; Sin and its Punishment; God's Covenant with Man; and Christ the Mediator; the two last embracing the work of Atonement, the free offer of salvation to sinners through Christ, and the application of the work of redemption to the souls of men by the agency of the Holy Spirit. The committee adjourned till November, after appointing a sub-committee to prepare an extended minute of the unity of sentiment arrived at, for report to the several Churches.—*Christian Work*.

WESLEYAN METHODISM.—The Wesleyan Conference has just issued its address "to the Methodist societies in Great Britain." It congratulates them on "the gratifying progress which has been made in the erection and enlargement of chapels, and the extinction or reduction of chapel debts." The day-schools continue to flourish and increase; but the Sabbath-schools do not yield the results which might fairly be expected. The Jubilee of the Missionary Society, of course, has been the great feature of the year, and, besides "eliciting a widely-diffused manifestation of Christian benevolence," it has been "the means of improving the spirituality and stimulating the activity of the churches. Who can forget the Jubilee love-feasts?" But, in spite of all this, "the spiritual state of our churches oppresses us with an amount of perplexing anxieties which no language can adequately express." The diminution in the total number "in society" cannot be explained away or accounted for, and the Conference has "nothing new to recommend." "The means which, under God's blessing, originated Methodism are the only means which will perpetuate Methodism." The "great want of the day is an intelligent, ardent, uniform, and practical godliness in all the members of the church."

"No aggregation of unconverted men can ever make a true church." The address concludes with a declaration of the unshaken confidence of the Wesleyan Methodists in the Bible as the Divinely inspired Word of God; they trust in that "full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world," which Christ by His death made upon the cross; and their solemn determination to preach constantly all those leading and vital doctrines of the Gospel which peculiarly distinguished the original Methodist preachers.

EVANGELISATION IN TUSCANY.—A Florence correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"Allusion has more than once been made in the columns of the *Daily News* to the progress effected by the Evangelical party in the Tuscan provinces. A numerous and highly respectable class, chiefly tradespeople, throughout these provinces, hold meetings for the performance of Divine Service. They attend at the communion; and the rites of matrimony and baptism are administered to them by their own clergy, according to the simplest tenets of the Evangelical Church. The Bible is read and expounded by one of their own ministers. A few simple prayers and hymns are said or sung. The congregations are composed of steady, respectable, well-to-do people, whose character in every respect does honour to the pure faith of Christ. Attempts at violence by the Catholic rabble had been made, both at Pisa and Leghorn, against the members and ministers of this "pestiferous heresy," as the new doctrine is not unfrequently styled; but of late years greater toleration has been manifest, and even a certain respect has been generally shown towards the quiet and humble individuals who form the new sect. Quite recently, however, against all former precedent, whilst the body of one of these new Christians was being removed for burial along the streets of Leghorn, some of the populace not only jeered and reviled the 'heretic,' but a few fanatic women threw stones at the coffin as it was borne along. An attempt to inflame the population against the 'new sect' was likewise made at Pistoja, in the person of a Roman Catholic priest, who, having observed a Bible for sale, amongst other books on a public stall belonging to an itinerant vendor, in the streets, exclaimed aloud, 'These are all pestiferous and hellish books.' No notice was taken of his eloquence on the first occasion; the next day, however, on repetition of the same scene, the bystanders solemnly hissed the 'reverendo' with a hearty good will.

Religious Intelligence.

BOWDON.—The Rev. Professor Griffith, of Liverpool, has accepted the invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational chapel, and will enter on his labours in the beginning of October.

HARFURHEY, MANCHESTER.—The Rev. J. Earnshaw, late of Pickering, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate recently vacated by the removal of the Rev. Edward Henry Weeks to Dewsbury.

LEWES.—The Rev. John Webb, of Shepton Mallett, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church at the Tabernacle, Lewes, and will enter on the pastorate the first Sabbath in October.

STAMFORD.—The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel has been holding special religious services in Stamford during the week. On Tuesday evening he preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Barn-hill, and on Wednesday evening at Star-lane Chapel. On Thursday the rev. gentleman delivered two addresses in the Corn Exchange.—*Lincoln Mercury*.

CARDIFF.—On Tuesday, August the 16th, the memorial stone of the new Bethany Chapel (Baptist), now being built in St. Mary's-street, Cardiff, was laid by Thomas Hopkins, Esq. In the subsequent part of the service the Rev. Rees Griffith, the Rev. J. W. Lance, of Newport, and some of the ministers of the town, assisted, and with all present seemed deeply interested in the proceedings. It is probable that the new building will be opened early in the new year.

HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK.—On Sunday, the 21st inst., the Independent chapel in this town, after having been closed for some weeks to allow of repairs and alterations, was reopened for public worship. The Rev. S. T. Williams in the morning, and the Rev. T. Raven, of Ipswich, in the afternoon and evening, preached to large congregations. The cost of the alterations exceeds 170*l.*, the greater part of which has already been collected. It is an interesting fact, that just thirty-two years ago the Rev. T. Raven laid the foundation-stone of the above-mentioned chapel.

NORTHAMPTON.—An interesting tea-meeting of the church and congregation assembling in Commercial-street Chapel, was held on Monday evening week in the schoolroom adjoining the chapel, to take leave of the Rev. J. and Mrs. Mamby, who are about to set sail for the Indian mission-station of Cuddapah. After tea, the beloved pastor of the church, the Rev. E. T. Prust, on behalf of a few friends, and in an appropriate speech, presented Mr. Mamby with a purse of fifteen guineas. Addresses were then given by the Rev. G. F. Newman, Messrs. Walker, Notcutt, and others, and the meeting separated, praying that the best of blessings may rest on the missionary and his wife.

SUNDERLAND.—The Rev. William Parkes entered upon his ministerial duties as pastor of Park-road Congregational Church, Blackburn, on Sunday, August 7. Prior to his leaving Sunderland his late congregation met in Dundas-street Chapel, Monkwearmouth, to present a parting testimonial as a mark of their esteem and affection for Mr. Parkes in

the shape of a purse of gold. Andrew Common, Esq., took the chair. Addresses expressive of esteem for Mr. Parkes, giving counsel and breathing sympathy with the church he was leaving, were delivered by the Revs. H. Angus, J. Mathison (United Presbyterian), J. C. Geikie, W. Shillito (Independents), J. Browning (Methodist Free Church), and several lay gentlemen from the various chapels of the town.

GALLOWTREE-GATE CHAPEL, LEICESTER.—This chapel, having been closed for several weeks for alterations, was on Sunday last reopened for Divine worship, when the Rev. J. A. Picton, M.A., minister of the place, preached two eloquent and appropriate sermons. Considerable alterations have been made in the arrangement of the side pews, which have not only improved the appearance of the chapel, but have also given increased accommodation. A new and commodious schoolroom has been erected for the use of the infant class, in connection with the Sunday-school. The friends intend also to pay off 300*l.* of the existing debt, and in order to accomplish this, and to meet the expenses incurred, subscriptions have been promised, which, with the collections made last Sunday, will amount to about 535*l.*—*Leicester Mercury.*

BRIGG, LINCOLNSHIRE.—The services in behalf of the opening of the new schoolrooms in connection with the Congregational chapel in Wrawby-street, Brigg, were held on Sunday, the 21st inst. The Rev. D. Loxton, of Sheffield, preached two excellent sermons, which obtained marked attention throughout. On Monday evening there was a tea-meeting, at which about 160 persons were present. After tea the pastor took the chair, when the Revs. D. Loxton, Redford, of Hull; Scott and Metcalfe, of Lincoln; Kerr, of Caistor; Gainer, superintendent of the Primitives at Brigg; and W. Row, of Wrawby, severally gave appropriate addresses. Mr. Sergeant, the treasurer to the building fund, read over the list of present subscriptions, showing 195*l.* Collections on Sunday 8*l.*, and the profits from the meeting and collection at the door is expected to realise 8*l.* more. About 170*l.* more is required to complete the payment for contract, seats, desks, gas-fittings, and other fixtures.

NORTH WALES BAPTIST COLLEGE.—The annual meetings of the above institution were held this year, August 16th and 17th, at Llangollen. The examination of the students took place at ten a.m. and two p.m., on the 16th, and at ten a.m., on the 17th. The examiners were—the Rev. Thomas Lewis, of Carmarthen, in Greek and Hebrew; the Rev. R. Jones, of Llanllyfni, in theology; Dr. Price, Aberdare, in Biblical interpretation; the Rev. D. C. Morgan, of Blaenafon, in astronomy; the Rev. E. Roberts, of Pontypridd, in Butler's analogy and mathematics; and the Rev. J. Rowland, of Cwmavon, in English grammar. The examiners' reports are of the most satisfactory character. The preachers on the occasion were the Rev. R. Jones, of Llanllyfni, in Welsh, and the Rev. Thomas Lewis, of Carmarthen, in English. On Wednesday afternoon the General Committee met, when several resolutions were adopted. Among them was one expressing the sense of the loss which the institution has sustained in the death of Thomas Bickham, Esq., of Manchester, who was one of the first supporters of the institution; and inviting the Rev. C. Short, M.A., of Swansea, and the Rev. R. Roberts, of Plasbyonum, to be the preachers and examiners at the next annual meeting. Of the seventeen applicants for admission, five were admitted to enter the institution at the beginning of next session on probation. On Thursday evening, August 18th, a interesting meeting was held at the Welsh Chapel, Dr. Price, of Aberdare, presiding; when the Revs. A. J. Parry, of Cefnawr, J. Rowlands, of Cwmavon, and R. Williams, of Hengoed, addressed the assembly on behalf of the college; Ll. Jenkins, Esq., Hengoed, and the Rev. J. R. Morgan, of Llanllyfni, on behalf of the Baptist Building Fund for Wales; and the Rev. Thomas Evans, of Delhi, delivered a most thrilling address on "The Signs of the Times in India." The General Committee resolved to invest the 200*l.* that were in hand after the expenditure of last year, and which were collected at the establishment of the college, in Bank stock, or otherwise, as a reserve fund, which is to be augmented as soon as possible to 800*l.* or 1,000*l.*, for the erection of a suitable building.

Correspondence.

THE EXETER ELECTION AND THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE DISSENTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—After the statement published by the Exeter Dissenters, I think few will charge them with religious bigotry or political treachery. It is manifest that they did not reject Mr. Coleridge because of his own personal creed; and it is clear that they differ from those of their party who censure them, in holding wider and wiser views of Liberalism than their critics.

But, Sir, they are not merely to be exonerated as men who have been falsely charged; rather are they entitled to the best thanks of the community for their conduct on this occasion.

For that conduct teaches a lesson which is most opportune, and which may be very instructive. It comes, seasonably enough, shortly after an important manifesto of the Dissenters, and shortly before a general election.

With respect to the former, it shows how practical and influential is the policy then recommended and determined upon. It shows, also, that political Dissenters are men who do not threaten till they mean to fight, nor except they are prepared to lose—that they have

looked the consequences well in the face and are ready to abide by them.

With regard to the latter, it is a plain intimation to candidates that one strong section of the Liberal constituency cares nothing for party names and party chiefs—that it will no longer accept men without measures, or vague professions without specific promises; and that the establishment of religious equality has advanced to the front rank of the Liberal programme.

It is well, Sir, that before the next election two things should be clearly understood. (1) That the Dissenters of this country are not going to be bent from their course by any amount of misrepresentation or any number of newspaper attacks. And also (2) that they are fully prepared for occasional defeats. They quite understand that they are playing a long game, and this Exeter election is an assurance to the *soi-disant* Liberal party that they have made up their mind to play it. The Dissenters of Exeter have done bravely and well what the Nonconformists of England stand pledged to do, viz., insist on their views being fairly and proportionately represented, or stand aside. We have played our first ball; and we mean to have our innings. Our object is not to secure a few Nonconformists in Parliament, it is to assert ourselves throughout the country. Let us send this watchword and warning to our real friends and our nominal allies in every constituency, "Remember the Exeter election."

I am, Sir, yours truly,

W. M. C. N.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The Africa brings advices from New York to Aug. 16, and by telegraph to Halifax to Aug. 18. The Hibernian has brought intelligence to Aug. 20.

Admiral Farragut's official report of the operations at Mobile on the 5th recounts that his fleet of eighteen frigates and monitors, lashed two and two together, moving in close order, ran up to Fort Morgan, and at short range poured in broadside after broadside of grape and canister, driving the artillerymen from their guns, silencing the fort, and covering the passage of the fleet into the harbour, excepting the monitor *Tecumseh*, which was blown up by a torpedo, and sunk with nearly all on board. The vessels then separated and attacked the Confederate fleet, consisting of the ram *Tennessee* and the gunboats *Selma*, *Morgan*, and *Gaines*. The *Selma* was speedily captured, and the *Morgan* and *Gaines* driven into shoal water, but the *Tennessee* fought the whole Federal fleet for one hour and a half, and only surrendered when disabled in her rudder, and a combined movement was made by the Federals to run her down. The Federal loss is stated at 250; that of the Confederates at 300, principally prisoners captured on board the *Selma* and the *Tennessee*. Farragut's ships the *Hartford* and the *Onida* were disabled, and the *Philippe* burnt during the action.

General Canby, at New Orleans, officially reports that Fort Gaines surrendered to General Granger, commanding the land forces co-operating with Admiral Farragut, on the 8th, with fifty-six officers, 818 men, twenty-six guns, and one year's provisions; also that Fort Powell, mounting eighteen guns, was abandoned by the Confederates and occupied by the Federals on the same day.

The *Richmond Whig* of the 12th declares that with the reduction of Forts Gaines, Powell, and even Morgan, but a very small portion of the work before the Federals at Mobile will be accomplished, and that there will yet remain a succession of formidable earthworks upon either side of the bay, and numberless obstructions and torpedoes in its bottom, for a distance of thirty miles to be overcome and removed before the city can be reached.

The following is the Confederate account of the surrender of Fort Gaines:—

MOBILE, August 8.—It is painfully humiliating to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines, at nine o'clock this morning, by Colonel Charles Anderson, of the 21st Alabama regiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months, and with a garrison of 601 men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by a flag of truce, without the sanction of General Page. General Page inquired by signal what his purpose was, but received no answer. His attention was attracted by signal guns. Page repeatedly telegraphed, "Hold on to your fort." The same night he visited Fort Gaines, and found Anderson on board the Yankee fleet, arranging the terms of capitulation. He left orders for Anderson on his return not to surrender the fort, and relieved him of his command. Fort Morgan was signalled this morning, but no answer was received, except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort Gaines. Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

"It is clear," says the *Daily News*, "that the Great Swath passage between Fort Gaines, on Dauphin Island, and Fort Morgan, and Grant's pass between the island and the mainland, are in the hands of the Federals, so that the citizens of Mobile must derive their supplies from some other source than the blockade-runners. Nor is this all. According to the latest accounts, General Granger was about to land his troops on the east side of Fort Morgan, so as to invest that work. This will not be difficult, for it stands on the end of a spit of sand nearly twenty miles long, which in some places is not three-quarters of a mile broad. Nothing grows there, but the tide runs up creeks and fills a great bayou which abounds in oysters. There is no hope of any aid from the sea, or of Farragut's fleet being driven off, and the position of Fort Morgan is such as to afford peculiar facilities for investment. If General Granger's attack succeeds, the whole of the Mexican Gulf will at once fall into the hands of the Federals, whilst the thirty-two ships and 231 heavy

guns which compose Farragut's fleet will be free to operate in any other quarter. It is difficult to understand how Admiral Farragut will be able to occupy the city of Mobile without a considerable land force, but after the capture of Fort Morgan the troops under General Granger will be free to unite with whatever troops can be spared in the neighbourhood of Pensacola, and will be able to advance against the city from the east or from the west; nor will there be much difficulty in isolating it from the rest of the Confederacy." A telegram of Aug. 19 says:—"Admiral Farragut demanded the unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan on the 9th. The Confederate commandant refused, stating that he had requisite forces as well as provisions for six months, and would hold out to the last extremity. Despatches from Mobile of the 11th to the *Richmond Examiner* announced that a battle between the fort and the Federal fleet had been in progress for three days. Later despatches (from the *Richmond Sentinel*) state that on the 15th the Federals crossed the Dog River bar, and opened fire for three hours upon the other land batteries and the Confederate gunboats, doing no damage. Firing in the direction of Fort Morgan still continued."

Sherman is still before Atlanta. According to Confederate reports the Federals had made two assaults upon the Confederate left, both of which had been repulsed, with a loss of 500 men on each occasion. But Sherman still persists in his operations; for he is said to be within one mile of the Macon road, and to be manœuvring with the view of more closely investing the city. A vain attempt seems to have been made by Wheeler's cavalry to obtain possession of Dalton, in Sherman's rear, but they are said to have been beaten off. It was supposed at one time that the army of General Hood was about to be largely reinforced from the army of General Lee, but as yet these predictions have not been fulfilled. The only reinforcements which have reached Hood's army have been composed of Georgia militia. Considering the losses which the Confederate army has sustained since General Hood assumed the command, it is certain that some reinforcements were absolutely requisite. According to an official report of the Federal General Logan, the Confederates on the 22nd of July left 3,000 men dead on the field, so that their entire loss could not have been much less than 10,000 men, whereas the total loss of the Federals was only 2,521 men and ten guns. It can scarcely be supposed that the last of the Georgia militia who have been summoned to Atlanta will be able to cope with the Federal veterans in the field, but no doubt they will be of considerable service in fulfilling duties which may be performed by undisciplined men, and will thus be the means of restoring to the ranks a considerable number of soldiers who would otherwise be detached on non-combatant duty.

General Wheeler is reported to have captured a railroad train at Altoona Pass, also to have seized several loads of Government cattle. General Stoneman had a severe engagement with Wheeler eighteen miles from Chattanooga. The result was unknown.

Through Confederate channels at New Orleans despatches of the 7th state that General Beauregard with 20,000 troops had arrived at Atlanta, but whether for the reinforcement of Hood or the defence of Mobile is unknown.

The *Macon (Georgia) Telegraph* of late date notices the departure of 1,600 militia from that place for Atlanta, and says a like number would leave daily for a week. Governor Brown, Generals Joe Johnson, Bragg, Anderson, Tennessee Wayne, and Hurdman, were in Macon. The Georgia State troops were under General G. W. Smith, and would form an army of themselves.

On the night of the 13th, two corps of Grant's army were transferred to Deep Bottom, north of the James, and on the following morning they attacked the Confederates, who retired skirmishing to within six miles of Richmond, when they were reinforced and drove back the Federals. The Confederates lost 400 prisoners, and left their dead and wounded on the field, including two brigades. General Grant's loss was 1,000 men killed and wounded. Skirmishing continued throughout the 15th, 16th, and 17th, without decisive result. This movement, it is supposed, is to protect General Butler, who is engaged opening a new channel for the James through Dutch Gap or across the peninsula of Farries Island, to enable his gunboats to avoid the river obstructions below Drury's Bluff, which fortification, it is asserted, will be shortly attacked by the combined water and land forces.

Grant has made a reconnaissance to Fair Oaks, his right wing lying four miles from Malvern Hill, towards Richmond.

General Lee was reported to be preparing for a Northern invasion in force.

Confederate accounts state their total losses in the engagement of the 30th ult. to have been only 950. They claim to have achieved on that occasion one of the most decided victories of the campaign. They also state that 1,200 of the negro troops captured are supposed to be kidnapped or runaway slaves, and their owners were publicly called upon to reclaim them.

Sheridan was at Cedar Creek, between Winchester and Strasburg, on the 14th. It is asserted that 20,000 troops, reinforcements from Richmond, were marching to join Early, who would continue to retire until he drew Sheridan into a position sufficiently favourable to offer him battle. Sheridan entered Strasburg on the 15th, and learnt that Early had been reinforced and was advancing. Sheridan then retreated to Winchester, where he was entrenching himself.

According to a later telegram Sheridan's cavalry

had defeated Longstreet's cavalry at Front Royal. The Confederates lost 300 prisoners.

It was rumoured that Sheridan had since been defeated by Early and retreated to Harper's Ferry.

The Confederate cruiser Tallahassee, having run the blockade at Wilmington, had committed great depredations off New Harbour. On the 12th, off Montauk Point, she captured the emigrant ship Adriatic, from London for New York, and on the 13th, off Nantucket, the bark Glenaloon, iron laden, from Glasgow for New York. The Tallahassee destroyed twenty-five vessels off the coast of Maine on the 16th; she arrived at Halifax on the 18th. She obtained 300 tons of coals at Halifax, when Admiral Hope ordered her to cease coaling. She sailed from Halifax eastward. Two Federal gunboats at Halifax were in pursuit of her. It is said that since she left Wilmington she had taken fifty vessels, of which sixteen were captured within thirty hours.

The Democratic Peace Convention assembled at Syracuse had resolved not to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention, unless a peace candidate was nominated. The assembly further passed resolutions favouring an armistice and the calling a convention of the States with a view to adopt a mode of conciliation. Messrs. Vallandigham and Fernando Wood made peace speeches. A similar convention had been held at Syracuse.

The following is the description of the Tallahassee, which (as shown by the above telegrams) is committing such devastation among the Federal merchantmen:—

The privateer Tallahassee is an iron steamer, painted white, with two smokestacks, two screws, about 230 feet in length, twenty feet beam, and draws about nine feet of water. Her bell is marked "Tallahassee, of London, 1864." Engine marked, "J. and W. Dudgeon, London." She is fore-and-aft schooner-rigged, mounts three guns, one small one on the topgallant fore-castle, a long 32-pounder amidships, and a 24-pounder aft. She carries four waist boats. Her crew consists of about 120 persons, including the officers. Men of all nationalities are represented on board, most of whom are said to be soldiers from Lee's army. She is said to have run out of Wilmington about six days ago, without having been seen by any of Admiral Lee's blockaders. She has quite a quantity of cotton on board to protect her boilers, and there are four barrels of turpentine on deck to be used in firing vessels. She is commanded by John Taylor Wood, C.S.N. The surgeon, Sheppardson, says he was one of the Chesapeake pirates. A Mr. Hall is the boarding officer. The crew are dressed in rags and tatters. Some of them wear their pistols tied to them with Manila rope yarns. They are a hard-looking set. The chief engineer says he is a Boston man, or that he was born and brought up in that city. All of the officers and crews of the vessels captured by the privateer were paroled, and signed a document promising not to take up arms against the rebels until regularly exchanged.

General Banks issued an order at New Orleans on the 2nd inst., enlisting into Federal service all able-bodied negroes in that department between the age of eighteen and forty-five, the same to be sent into the field at once in the existing coloured regiment.

On the 30th of July General Canby issued an order, enrolling all citizens in the militia, expelling the families of all those in Confederate service; all, however, who were liable to do military duty being kept within the Federal lines. All foreigners claiming to be neutrals were ordered to be enlisted as policemen.

It was announced that the Confederates in strong force were within seven miles of New Orleans, having entrenched themselves outside of Algiers with a view of making that place a base for offensive operations.

The *New York Herald* recommends the sending of commissioners to Richmond to arrange an armistice for six months, and to call a convention of all States to consult upon the best means of obtaining peace.

1,500 Confederates had crossed the Ohio River at Saline, and captured eight river steamers. The Confederates were threatening Henderson, Kentucky.

Governor Seymour, of New York, had issued an order placing the border counties of that State, from Monroe to the Vermont line, under the military command of General Green, in case there should be any demonstration made by "refugees" or others on the Canadian frontier.

Gold was 157 p.m. on the 20th.

THE NAVAL ACTION IN MOBILE BAY.

The correspondent of the *New York World*, writing from New Orleans, gives the following details of the action:—

It seems unnecessary to state that the Admiral had, before going into the fight, exhausted the means at his command for the greatest possible protection of his vessels. With the experience gained in his Mississippi battle, and with the aid of that of his officers, to say nothing of his own natural foresight and ability, he had prepared his ships against the attacks of the enemy as perfectly as was in the power of man. Some were partially mailed with chains, and, in addition, to secure the greatest practicable safety, the Admiral adopted the expedient of lashing his vessels together by two. The object of this was to prevent the entire plan of battle becoming disarranged by the crippling of one ship; for even if one were disabled, her consort could still tow her along either into action or elsewhere. The merits of the expedient were made apparent in this fight in the case of the *Onida*, which, though disabled, was towed by the vessel lashed to her out of harm's way, and clear from the remainder of the fleet. On Wednesday morning the fleet was signalled to action. The day was as beautiful as could have been desired, and seemed in itself an omen of success. At precisely eight o'clock the attack was opened. The four monitors, the *Chickasaw*, *Tecumseh*, *Winnebago*, and *Manhattan*, were in the

advance, and were followed by the wooden vessels in pairs, as stated above. The leading wooden ship was the *Brooklyn*, and she was followed by the *Hartford*. No sooner was the fleet fairly in motion than the enemy opened upon us a tremendous fire from *Fort Gaines* and *Morgan*. The rebel ram *Tennessee* and her consorts also went to work at the same time. But little attention was paid to this cannonade until within close gunshot of the rebel forts, when our fleet opened with broadsides. The guns of *Fort Morgan* and of the water battery were speedily silenced, and our vessels passed into the bay. Almost simultaneously with the entrance of *Farragut's* fleet into the open water beyond *Fort Morgan*, the monitor *Tecumseh* ran upon a torpedo and was instantly blown up. It seemed as though she was raised clear from the water. She sank immediately, and with her nearly all her crew. Only ten persons escaped, they being picked up by our boats under fire; 100 men, it is estimated, went down with the *Tecumseh*. This unfortunate occurrence, however, did not deter the remainder of the fleet from completing the job in hand. The next thing in order was to destroy the rebel fleet, and to this end all our vessels directed their efforts. The *Selma* was captured after a short struggle, and while attempting to escape, by the *Metacomet*. At the same time the remainder of our fleet, the wooden ships having cast off from each other, turned their attention to the *Tennessee*, which boldly directed its movements toward running down our vessels. After a hammer-and-tongs fight at short range, Admiral *Farragut*, desiring to bring the engagement to a close, ran the *Hartford* into close quarters and directly for the monster. The *Monongahela* also bore down upon her, and struck her amidship, causing her to reel like a drunken man. The *Hartford* rushed down upon her at full speed, and grappled with her, at the same time pouring in a broadside. The *Tennessee* almost immediately surrendered. On being boarded it was discovered that a large portion of her crew had been killed or wounded. Among the latter was the flag officer of the rebel fleet, Admiral *Buchanan*, who was shot through the leg, a little below the knee. Amputation will be necessary, and, indeed, it is doubtful whether the operation, if not already performed, will be of any avail, as he is said to be in a critical condition. He is now at *Pensacola*. With the capture of the *Tennessee* the hard work of the opening movements against *Mobile* was finished. The rebel ironclads *Morgan* and *Gaines* ran under the guns of *Fort Morgan*; it is said the latter is aground. The killed and wounded are about 250. The greatest loss of life was by the sinking of the *Tecumseh*. As for the injuries to our fleet, they are trifling in comparison with what it was feared they might be. The *Onida* received a terrible blow from the ram of the *Tennessee*, and was run into shoal water to keep her from sinking. The *Hartford*, I regret to state, was also severely injured, though the worst wounds the gallant old vessel received were not from the enemy. In the confusion caused by the smoke of battle, and while she was at close quarters with the *Tennessee*, she sustained a tremendous blow from the *Metacomet*, intended for the rebel ram. It is said that the *Hartford* will be sent north for repairs. During the whole fight Admiral *Farragut* maintained a position which betrays, not only the consummate daring of the man, but his thorough appreciation of all the strategic characteristics of his profession. Before going into action he caused himself to be lashed to the rigging of the *Hartford*, whence, by a speaking trumpet running to the deck, he communicated his orders to those below and thence to the rest of the fleet. From this elevated position he was enabled to discover every movement of the rebel fleet, and to direct the course of his vessels correspondingly, as well as in regard to the batteries on shore. He did not descend until the last gun was fired and victory was established. The station of the fleet pilot was similar to that of the Admiral. He was also lashed to the rigging, and thence was enabled to communicate to his associates the necessary directions.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The M'Clellan meeting at New York, on the evening of the 10th, is said to have been the largest ever held in that city. The number present is variously estimated at from 60,000 to 100,000. Great enthusiasm was manifested. The following were the resolutions adopted:—

Whereas, the line of policy adopted by the Chief Magistrate of the nation is in opposition to the plain injunctions of the Constitution and his own inaugural declarations, and, under the specious plea of military necessity, he has commenced a system of direct encroachments upon the rights of the States and the people in making arbitrary arrests—in striking down the freedom of speech and the press, and abolishing the right of Habeas Corpus where rebellion does not exist—in a fanatical attempt to force an equality, social and political, between races naturally different—in disfranchisement—in holding the electoral vote of States subject to his personal ambition, in defiance of the authority of Congress—and has created a general distrust of his ability to carry the nation safely through the arduous conflict in which it is now engaged.

And whereas, what is now wanting to settle this war is the election of a President who will administer the Government in the spirit of its founders, and afford an opportunity for the people of the South to return to the Union with rights under the Constitution; therefore,

Resolved,—That the only hope for remedying existing evils is in a change in the administration, and an abandonment of its policy.

Resolved,—That the salvation of the country now depends on the determination of the people to elect the man of their choice, and it is incumbent upon and the paramount duty of members of party conventions to ignore all disputed questions of policy, and, in the selection of candidates, to regard the plainly expressed wishes of the masses they are delegated to represent.

Resolved,—That success in the election in opposition to the powerful combinations of this administration depends upon the popularity of the candidate with the army; and the final selection must therefore fall on one of the great soldiers who has distinguished himself in defence of the principles upon which the Government was founded.

Resolved,—That in Major-General George B. M'Clellan we recognise those sterling qualities which characterise the true patriot, soldier, statesman, and gentleman, and which will insure an administration alike elevating to the nation and creditable to the civilisation of the age; and while we could not disparage the claims

of his brother soldiers, we but reiterate the voice of the million, which comes upon the wings of the wind from every part of the land, when we declare him the embodiment of the hopes, as he is the choice of the American people.

Resolved,—That our sympathies are deeply enlisted for our brave soldiers in the field, and that we long for the return of the day when, by ballots instead of bullets, we can maintain the Constitution and the Union, and restore to our country the inestimable blessings of an honourable peace.

Resolved,—That we earnestly recommend the friends of M'Clellan to hold immediate meetings in every city and county, and give expression to their views as to his nomination by the approaching Convention or by the people; and that they assemble in Mass Convention at Chicago, on Saturday, 27th instant, at twelve noon, to take such action as may best unite the Conservative elements in the coming campaign.

THE WOUNDED BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Saturday morning our army met with a bad defeat through the blundering of our officers. It was not the fault of our men, for men never fought harder. . . . Sunday morning, in company with Mr. Blasier, one of our agents, I rode out to the front. We called on the colonel who led the first brigade in the fight. After talking for some time he took up his glass and asked us if we would not like to get out to the works, and see where the fight took place; he told us that we would have to take off our linen coats, as they would mark too good a mark for the rebel sharpshooters. We pulled them off, and he gave us two blue ones to put on. We went along the traverses or trenches until we came to the first battery. The first notice we had of the rebels' presence was the whizzing of a shell over our heads. It burst a short distance from us, but did no harm. From the battery everything was in view. A few yards in front of us was our advance line of works, and less than 100 yards from those works stood what was left of the once famous fort, now nothing but a heap of dirt. To the right and left of this ran the rebel lines. From our position on the hill we could see the rebels busy throwing up other works. Between the works lay nearly 500 of our dead and wounded. Just imagine! Nearly 500 men dead and wounded within a space of 200 feet, some with their legs shot off pulling themselves along towards our lines. The colonel had a powerful glass, and when I came to look through that the sight was awful. You could see every movement. One poor fellow, who was badly wounded in both legs and in one hand, worked himself along on his elbows for nearly ten feet. When he came to a dead man he would reach out for the canteen, take it up and shake it to see if it contained any water. The first three that he lifted up evidently had nothing in them, but in the fourth he found his reward. After he had taken up the first and found nothing in it, he turned his face toward our lines, and, with a look I never shall or can forget, raised himself up, stretched out his hand and moved it backward and forward, as if beckoning for some one to come out and help him, and then fell back completely exhausted. He remained quiet for some time, and then, as if it was his last chance for life, raised himself and continued on until he had passed over three dead men; as he reached out for the canteen of the fourth man a look of despair spread over his face, but as he shook it a beam of joy so changed his looks that you would hardly have known him. He raised it to his lips, and after taking a little he passed it over to one of the others who was near him. Was there ever such a sacrifice?—*Correspondence of the New York Times.*

FRANCE.

Prince Humbert of Italy is now at Paris, and has his quarters at the Palais Royal. He has been to see the Emperor at St. Cloud, and accompanies his Majesty to the camp at Châlons. The Prince will remain at the latter place eleven days, and afterwards return with the Emperor to Paris.

The Italian papers deny the rumour that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Humbert and Princess Murat. Indeed Prince Murat and his family are just starting on a tour through Palestine.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* has been suspended for two months on account of an article signed by Alfred Assolant.

It is reported, though not on very explicit authority, that the Emperor Napoleon is resolved not to allow the outrage on the Jewish child, Coen, to pass off with the same impunity as that of which the Mortara family was the victim. The strongest remonstrances have already been made by the French Minister at Rome, and it has been already intimated that France will not suffer abuses which shock humanity to be perpetrated in a capital occupied by her army. It is said that, if friendly remonstrance prove unavailing, an ultimatum will be presented to Cardinal Antonelli which it would be prudent not to disregard.

A banquet took place at St. Etienne on the 24th, in consequence of the assembly of the Council-General for the Department de la Loire. The Duke de Persigny, who presided, proposed the health of Napoleon III., the founder of liberty in France. The Duke's speech was a complete review of the theory of the Imperial Constitution. He showed the form of liberty to vary with every free people. "The present physiognomy of liberty, properly so called," said M. de Persigny, "may be recognised by the striking signs of the solidity and duration of the Governments which it founds, and above all by the passion it inspires for great things." M. de Persigny then demonstrated that the political institutions of England are not adapted for France, "it not being possible," he continued, "for authority and liberty to remain in the hands of one class, as in England. Instead of subordinating one class to

another, it was natural to render them independent, and this is the fundamental principle of our institutions." The speaker further said:—"In order that the liberty of the press may be a benefit it is necessary, in a country newly constituted, that a new, vigorous, and independent political generation should arise to replace the minds enervated by revolutions."

M. Béhic, the Minister of Public Works, has made a speech, in which he traces the progress of the country. He sees France touching on the moment when the custom-house dues will lose all their old protectionist character, and be merely calculated with a view to fiscal interests. A great many steps have already been taken in this direction, such as the treaties of commerce passed with England, Belgium, and Italy; whilst other treaties, drawn up upon similar principles, are being concluded with Prussia, Switzerland, Holland, the Papal States, and Spain. The Minister went on to enumerate the work accomplished under the present reign, and he estimated the cost of finishing what is already commenced at 240 million francs, adding that a similar sum would be necessary to complete the programme. "It is for the Government of the Emperor to search, in order to give satisfaction to these great thoughts, some financial combination which will assure their execution with the shortest delay"; and further on the Minister, speaking after his kind, assured the good people of Marseilles that the Emperor loved and honoured commerce! "Commerce occupies a great part of his meditations, and he does not separate from his projects that which will profit France and that which will add to her greatness. Thus it is that commerce renders him devotion and respect in return for solicitude and protection." M. Béhic does not believe in war for an idea.

The extraordinary trial which has lasted for ten days at Foix, in the south of France, in which Latour and Audouy were charged with the quadruple murder of M. de Lassalle and his three servants, terminated on Saturday. Latour was condemned to death, and his accomplice to hard labour for life.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The Peace Conferences are proceeding at Vienna, but there appears to be a hitch in the negotiations. The *Vienna Presse* says:—"Up to the present the Conference has been occupied solely with the territorial question. It has been resolved to appoint a committee as soon as possible for the regulation of the frontier line."

In the Lower House of the Danish Parliament the other day the Minister stated positively that the instructions sent to the plenipotentiaries of Vienna were drawn up with the object of recovering the north of Schleswig for Denmark. In reference to this declaration, the special organ of the Berlin Cabinet says that it was only on the supposition of the loyalty and absence of reserve on the part of the Danish Government that peace was agreed to.

It is officially stated that Würtemberg intends to propose that the minor German States, with Bavaria at their head, should form a third Power in the German Confederation, the other two being Austria and Prussia. It is not known in what form Würtemberg will embody this resolution at the Federal Diet.

The King of Würtemberg is about to have an interview with the King of Prussia.

In response to the invitation of the German Diet, the Duke of Augustenburg has forwarded to that body a formal statement of his claims to the sovereignty of the united Duchies.

The *Paris Pays* says:—"A telegram from Vienna states that a complete understanding has been arrived at between Prussia and Austria. The claims of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg gain ground. Prussia will not quit Schleswig-Holstein without territorial, political, and military compensations. The Austrian Government no longer disapproves the policy of Prussia."

The meeting of the delegates from Schleswig-Holstein towns, which took place at Neumünster on Friday, has unanimously passed the following resolution:—

The clergy and gentry of the province having made a declaration relative to the national interests, the delegates from Schleswig-Holstein towns, in default of a National Assembly defending the rights of the Schleswig-Holstein people, in their turn feel the necessity of setting forth their opinion.

We join unreservedly in the thanks expressed to the valiant German troops whose victorious arms have secured the complete separation of Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark, and we recognise, according to our thorough conviction, the necessity of an alliance of the united Duchies with Germany, upon condition that this alliance shall be formed without prejudice to the autonomy of the Duchies, and further, so far as the interests of Germany require, the necessity of an alliance with Prussia.

On the other hand, we cannot in any way consider the installation of an interim Government a fit means for obtaining the desired end. We fear rather lest such an arrangement should uselessly retard and compromise the unanimously-desired regulation of the home and foreign relations of the country.

The re-establishment of a normal order of things is, in our opinion, subordinate to the immediate recognition of the Prince long since accepted by the country—Duke Frederick VIII.

Out of fifty-one cities and towns of Schleswig-Holstein, including the western islands, forty-one were represented by delegates. Two Holstein towns and one Schleswig town telegraphed their adhesion to the resolution given above.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

A telegram from Milan has mentioned that numerous arrests have lately taken place in the

Venetian provinces and at Trent. The *People's Gazette of the Tyrol* now confirms the account, and announces the discovery of a conspiracy which extended over the whole of the Italian Tyrol, and that arrests have been made at Trent, Pergino, Cles, Roveredo, Mori, Riva, &c. Some cases of arms, equipments, and ammunition have been seized at Torbole, and one of revolvers at Pergino. The *Messenger of the Tyrol and of the Voralberg* gives a further confirmation by saying that the vigilance of the authorities has led to the discovery of the plan of the Italian revolutionary party, to provoke, about the end of this month, insurrectional movements in the Southern Tyrol. This plot has been defeated by the arrest of the authors and abettors, all belonging to the party of action. A seizure of 170 muskets, bayonets, clothing, and Garibaldian shirts has been made at Sasona. More than twenty persons have been taken into custody and handed over to the tribunals.

SWITZERLAND.

The funeral of the persons killed during the late disturbances at Geneva passed off on the 25th in perfect quiet. The Federal Commissioners hope that public order will not be again disturbed.

The committee appointed to report on the Franco-Swiss treaty has unanimously decided to recommend its ratification to the Chamber.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

A decree promulgating the rural law has been published. Compulsory labour is abolished. The peasants can become landed proprietors by the payment of an indemnity to the landowners.

TUNIS.

It is officially announced that fourteen of the tribes have made their submission. Private letters state, however, that forty tribes are still in insurrection, and that several chiefs who had manifested a wish for peace had been killed. A chief who signed conditions of peace was obliged to take refuge in Tunis.

Disturbances continued at Sfax and Sousse. Most of the tribes demanded the dismissal of the Kasnadar.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

With regard to China, we take the following from the summary of the *Overland China Mail* of the 12th of July:—"From Pekin the news is satisfactory. Sir F. Bruce, who is now in Hong-kong, en route for England by the mail leaving to-day, has so far completed his duties in the capital as to have left a friendly impression on the minds of the present Chinese Government with regard to England and foreign nations generally. The Portuguese plenipotentiary had failed in getting the treaty between Portugal and China ratified. With regard to the rebellion, the latest accounts say that the Futai will shortly proceed to Nankin to push the siege, or to keep the Imperialists alive and doing something. The rebels have now only Woochow and Nankin, and the former city is not expected to hold out long. The garrison at Shanghai is very healthy compared with the two previous seasons. The weather is not unpleasantly warm, though last year the thermometer stood at nearly 100 degrees. It is rumoured that General Brown leaves for Japan after the arrival of the next English mail. The last captures from the rebels have been Ching-ching, in Chekiang, and Kwang-chee, in Nganwhai, the former taken by the Futai Le, and the latter evacuated. Colonel Gordon has been to Nankin, where he was welcomed by Tseng Kwofan, and has given his best advice as to the conduct of the siege."

From Japan the news is rather scanty. It is believed, however, that the strong force now at the English Admiral's disposal will shortly be turned to account. The territories of the Prince of Chiusin (Negato) are spoken of as their destination, and a rumour is current that the Prince has retired inland.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The submarine cable in the Persian Gulf is broken. It is asserted in Paris that the Prince of Wales will visit Stockholm, and subsequently, perhaps, St. Petersburg and Paris.

An India telegram states that Sir Charles Trevelyan recommends the introduction of the sovereign into that country as a legal tender for ten rupees.

A Crystal Palace has been opened at Amsterdam with great solemnity, and in the presence of inhabitants from all parts of Holland. The model of Sir Joseph Paxton's structure of 1851 has been adopted with much success.

A despatch received in St. Petersburg announces that four foreigners (three Italians and one Frenchman), together with thirteen Russians, have been released by the Emir of Bokhara, after having been imprisoned for a year.

THE SLAVE-TRADE ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—It is reported that the slave-trade has been carried on very briskly for some time past by means of steamers of such a class that our cruisers have no chance of catching them. One steamer of about 900 tons had got away three times, each time well laden with negroes. The barracoons are full.—*St. Helena Guardian*.

THE FRENCH EMPRESS SUPPORTING A PROTESTANT INSTITUTION.—Not long since some Protestant ladies applied to the Empress Eugenie for a donation in aid of a Protestant orphan society. A few days later they received a letter in which the Empress said that she fully sympathised in their work, and entered into their views; and to prove that she did so she sent

them for a lottery two magnificent porcelain vases, worth 600f. each.

A COURTLY YOUNG PRINCE.—The *Nord* states that during the stay of the King of Spain at Paris the Prince Imperial offered him a rose for Queen Isabella, saying, "I cannot offer your Majesty anything else for the Queen, but I hope that she will not forget me, seeing that I have Spanish blood in my veins." The King accepted the rose, and had it immediately enclosed in a rich case so that it might be preserved.

THE EX-KING OF NAPLES AND THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ROME.—We learn that Francis II. may yet be induced to quit Rome "for a consideration," and that the Pope is to get two years to provide himself with means to defend himself against his enemies, as the French army is to be withdrawn. This last piece of news, however, I do not venture to vouch for. As unlikely things have come to pass, and the Emperor may have become tired of protecting a Government bent on being its own worst enemy.—*Times' Paris Correspondent*.

GOLDEN SILENCE.—In the villages of Antignano, Arenello, and Duc Porte, which stand on the same hill in the province of Naples, says the *Nazione* of Florence, reside about thirtymen and women, who, from a singular religious fanaticism, have made a vow never to speak. For some years past they have maintained silence. A tradesman (a grocer) is mentioned, who carries on his business without uttering a word. Should a customer enter his shop to purchase anything, he weighs and sells. If the buyer has any observations to make, he listens and does as he is requested. Besides, his wife speaks for him, and most ungrudgingly.

COUNTERFEIT GIFTS.—A good story is told in connection with the recent Durbar at Simla for the reception of the hill chiefs. These chiefs, who on their native hills handle very little gold, not having the gold coin of the realm which it is customary upon such occasions to lay at the foot of the Viceregal throne, a *chevalier d'industrie* at Simla obligingly offered to supply them with it for an equivalent of the legal tender. The gold was speedily produced, and the delighted chiefs, with due pomp and circumstance, laid it at the Viceroy's feet. His Excellency glanced at it, and after a little mental arithmetic, decided on the value of the khilluts to be given in return, and ordered their distribution. After the departure of the chiefs from the Durbar with their valuable khilluts, the gold coin which they had presented was found to be counterfeit.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS AND FIJIANIS.—The ship *All Serene* was wrecked while on a voyage from Vancouver's Island to Sydney. The crew constructed a rude punt from portions of the wreck. In this they were exposed to fearful hardships for seventeen days, hunger and thirst producing madness and the death of thirteen of their number. Finally, on the 17th of March, the punt drifted ashore upon Kandava, the southernmost island of the Fiji group, and the eighteen survivors just managed to crawl over the sharp coral reefs, anticipating a still more dreadful end to their sufferings, under the idea that they had arrived among cannibals. The natives of Kandava, however, on this occasion testified in a marked manner the great change that has been wrought among them by the introduction of Christianity. They assisted and carried these poor men to their houses, fed and nursed them, and washed and dressed their wounds. A day or two afterwards the two ministers of the Wesleyan Mission resident at Kandava took charge of the sufferers.

CONVICTS IN AUSTRALIA.—On the 8th of June the South Australian Parliament gave a second reading to a bill providing that any escaped convict found at large in South Australia before the expiration of his sentence shall be liable either to three years' imprisonment, in addition to the unexpired term of his sentence, or to 100 lashes and to be sent back to Western Australia. The bill also increases the pecuniary penalty on the master of a vessel willingly allowing the convict to reach South Australia. But the Queen's pardoning power is to be respected, and the bill is not to apply to convicts who have received free pardons and are at liberty to proceed to and live in England. It is also proposed to provide for a rigid search by the water police of vessels arriving from Western Australia. The *Melbourne Argus* admits that very few actual prisoners have been able to escape from Western Australia, but maintains that the real objection is equally against those who have been convicts as against those who are—"We know them only as professional criminals."

JUST IN TIME.—A letter from St. Petersburg states that the melancholy trials, now coming to a close one after the other at Warsaw, have lately led to one of those extraordinary exhibitions which may be well adduced hereafter in proof of the ancient saying, that truth is stranger than fiction:—"Among others, the courts had in a recent case to deal with the chief of the assassins, the head of that formidable band so dreadfully notorious for resolve and the almost unerring certainty of their deadly stab. Who wielded the poniard of the revolution? Who handed over so many hundreds of victims to the murderer, or at any rate held a post in which hecatombs had been sacrificed by his predecessors? Why, a boy—a boy of nineteen—a student of medicine. In short, one Paul Landowski was tried and sentenced to death on the 10th of August in the unenviable capacity of *chef de tous les gendarmes pendeurs de la Pologne*. When men of riper age had been all arrested, abducted, and otherwise disposed of on the mere suspicion of holding a place in the great league, the game, we know, was taken up by boys, and, as now appears, played manfully out by them to the end. Still, M. Landowski

had been entrusted long enough with the executioner's seals to order sundry bombs and pistols to be aimed at General Berg—an onslaught which preceded the very last stage of the rebellion. He is, however, indebted to the courage and moving eloquence of his mother for the reprieve he eventually obtained. On the 17th he was led out with two associates of inferior dignity to undergo capital punishment on the glacis of Warsaw citadel. One of the unfortunate trio, a man notorious for having cut off and eaten the ears of one of his victims, was already dangling from the gallows. The two others were being kept ready under the fatal beam. They were dressed in the penitent's shroud, were barefooted, bareheaded, and had the halter artistically arranged around their devoted necks. At this awful moment a Cossack was seen galloping up, waving a paper in his hand. It was the reprieve, announced in the old style of cruel leniency. But the arrangement proved a grand success. The unexpected, unhopd-for, undreamt-of clemency affected all present, the more powerfully for its proclamation *en coup de théâtre*. Many cried, all were moved and inspired with a sort of gratitude to the Czar. The mother of young Landowski, it appears, who could never have hoped to obtain access to the Emperor here, had illegally passed the frontier, and following his Majesty to Kissingen, threw herself at his feet in the public grounds, in sight of all the elegant and fashionable world crowding around the distinguished visitor, the Czar raised her graciously, according the prayer at once. Even the Russian soldiers who had been commanded to attend the execution joined in the cry when they found that the miserable ceremony was to be over with one instead of three. For a moment there was a relaxation in the usual street discipline of Warsaw. The people were allowed to press near the gallows, and as the prisoners walked down from the rising ground on which the scaffold was erected, they were shaken by the hand, and offered cigars by many of the crowd. With twenty years of Siberia before them, they did not object to receive the fragrant comforters even a moment after salvation from death.

TOO LATE.—An accident, terminating in loss of life, has just held the population of Sallamaches (Haute Savoie) in a state of painful suspense for nearly four days. A well-sinker named Périer was being let down into an old well nearly sixty feet deep for the purpose of effecting some repairs, and had already reached within a short distance of the bottom, when a stone at the side on which he had for a moment placed his foot, gave way and brought with it the whole of the masonry work lining the sides of the shaft. Assistance was promptly obtained, and after about fourteen hours' labour nearly twenty feet of the stones and rubbish were removed, and the voice of the unfortunate man could be heard; although closely pressed by the ruins, he had not received any serious injuries, and was able to breathe freely. Two mornings after the removal of the rubbish was so far advanced that the workers had reached to within six feet of Périer, and some broth was passed to him through an elastic tube. The work had, however, now become more dangerous. Twice the shoring partially gave way, and the clearing out of the materials had to be recommenced. On the evening of the next day the labourers in the well called out that the unfortunate man was at length reached, and at the same time asked for a cord to be let down, in order to draw him to the surface. Another moment, and he would have been rescued; but the sides once more gave way, the man again disappearing beneath the stones. Three hours later the rubbish had been cleared away from Périer's head and shoulders, but it was now too late, as he had succumbed from suffocation, after remaining buried for eighty-six hours.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

THE LATE BELFAST RIOTS.

The latest intelligence is that all is "perfectly quiet now in Belfast." The coroper is still busy. On Saturday inquests were held on the bodies of two men who died from the wounds received in the riots—one from a gun shot, the other from a wound in the head inflicted with an adze. In both cases open verdicts were returned. On Monday the inquest on the body of Davison, who was shot by the police on the 19th inst., was resumed and again adjourned. It is now ascertained that about 150 persons were more or less injured during the riots, and that in nine cases the injuries have resulted in death. Five of the fatal cases are on the Protestant side, and four on the Catholic side. But the list of fatal cases is not yet exhausted, as more are expected to be shortly reported.

A scene took place at the installation of the Marquis of Donegall as Provincial Grand Master of the Masons at Belfast. The marquis charged the local magistracy, and more especially the mayor, with non-fulfilment of their duties during the riots. The mayor, he said, was one of the first to leave the town after the outbreak. There was considerable excitement, but the Marquis refused to retract his statement unless the Mayor was prepared to show that he was absent when the riots began.

The Mayor of Belfast, Mr. John Lytke, has replied to the observations on his conduct in reference to the late riots made by the Marquis of Donegall at a Masonic banquet the other day. His worship says he left Belfast on the Thursday morning, when, although there had been some displays by the Orangemen, he did not expect any rioting. He adds that he did not know that there had been riots until the following Tuesday afternoon, when he received at Harrogate, where he was staying, a

telegram from his son. Then he hastened back by the very first conveyance in order to share in the onerous work of suppressing the riots. The measures which he then had carried into effect were crowned with almost instant success. The Mayor then retorts upon Lord Donegall, and asks why he did not suppress the riots, "he being the Lord-Lieutenant of the county," the chief of all its magistrates, having the command of the entire constabulary force, and requiring only to request in order to obtain the aid of the military power if he felt the absence of the mayor so much and thought "the strong hand" so necessary.

The Marquis, in his rejoinder, restates the facts:—"On Monday, the 8th of August, the effigy of O'Connell was burnt in a district of the town where political animosities run very high. On Tuesday this occurrence was followed by a mock funeral, which was conducted to Friar's Bush Cemetery by a large procession, and being denied admittance, the coffin was borne back, set fire to, and cast into a noisome pool of water called the Black Snaff. These proceedings caused great alarm, on account of the threatened collision between opposing mobs. There was then unusual political and religious excitement in that neighbourhood; there was unparalleled excitement and indignation among the Orangemen throughout the province; and it was intimated that there would be a counter-demonstration called forth by the O'Connell procession in Dublin, and that Ireland never had witnessed such a mighty overwhelming muster of determined men as would meet in Belfast on the day appointed. In fact, on the night of the 10th there was a near approach to a pitched battle between the rival parties. It was in that state of matters that "the Mayor, apparently in excellent health, left Belfast for Harrogate, on Thursday, August 11, being the fourth day during which extraordinary excitement prevailed." On the following day the disturbances became more formidable, shots were fired, property was attacked, considerable fighting took place, a large number of constabulary arrived from Dublin, and two stipendiary magistrates from a distance were on duty in conjunction with the local authorities. Large reinforcements of police, infantry, and cavalry continued to arrive till Tuesday, the 16th, on the night of which peace was to a large extent restored. It was not till Thursday, the 18th, that the Mayor returned to Belfast. "Though within a few hours' journey, and probably informed daily by the newspapers and telegrams of the disturbances going on, he remained away for about a week, during which time the town was in a state of unprecedented riot and excitement." The Marquis states that on his return there was but little occasion for his aid, the only subsequent event of importance being the party funeral from Sandy-row to the Knock. He adds, with reference to his own non-interference, that what he complained of was the want of decisive action at the outset; that he was not aware of the Mayor's absence for several days; and that the magistrates had so much greater local knowledge than himself that he did not at any time feel justified in interfering in such a way as to relieve them from responsibility.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 31, 1864.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Emperor of the French and Prince Humbert, of Italy, have gone to the camp at Chalons.

A singular incident has occasioned a stormy debate in the Greek Legislative Assembly. A member of the Opposition appears to have had the singularly bad taste to address an insulting letter to the King himself, and the majority of the Assembly felt called upon to record, by a vote of censure, their indignation at so unjustifiable an act. The vote was passed by a majority of 293 to 27. We have not yet received more than a brief and bare announcement by telegram of the result of the debate and the act which occasioned it.

Berlin newspapers of some authority deny that there is any intention of withdrawing the Prussian troops even from Jutland before the conclusion of definitive arrangements for peace. It is asserted likewise by several journals that Austria and Prussia have not yet succeeded in adopting any agreement as to the final settlement of the Danish question.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRINCE CONSORT'S STATUE AT PERTH.

Yesterday her Majesty the Queen inaugurated with solemn ceremonial the statue which has been raised to the memory of the late Prince Consort by the city of Perth. The statue is one which, though of common material and humble pretensions, bears the stamp at once of artistic execution and fidelity to the subject.

The funds which the little city could bestow for the purpose were limited in amount, but the subscribers were fortunate enough to secure the aid of a sculptor whose previous efforts were a guarantee that the monument they proposed to raise would not be unworthy of the object. The execution of the work was intrusted to Mr. Brodie, of Edinburgh, and though only in Redhall free-stone, the design of the statue would have well merited the more enduring material of bronze or marble. The figure is nine feet in height, and the robe is that worn by the Prince when attired as a Knight of the Ancient Order of the Thistle; the dress is the doublet and trunk hose of the old Scottish Court, and the figure

bears not only the insignia of the Scottish but also of the great English order of Knighthood, the Garter being worn below the left knee. The collar and star of the Thistle show very effectively on the richly embroidered doublet, and the mantle falls gracefully in rear of the figure. The right hand rests on a square column or pedestal and holds an open scroll, on which the outlines of the Exhibition building of 1851 may be traced. The likeness is excellent, and the whole figure serves well to recall the Prince just as he was removed from among us.

The site chosen for the statue is on the North Inch of Perth, in the corner nearest to the Bridge of Tay. The figure is set up on a pedestal 13 feet high, making the whole height 22 feet. The preparations for the ceremony yesterday were most satisfactory. Every precaution was taken to secure the comfort of her Majesty, and the maintenance of order and decorum. The whole ground in the vicinity of the statue was closed in and kept quite clear. The pavilion for her Majesty was a most tasteful erection. The whole route from the railway station to the site was thronged. The railway trains and conveyances from the country poured in crowds of visitors and the townspeople gathered *en masse* to witness the spectacle. By eight o'clock every foot of ground around the statue was occupied, and the crowd stretched far across the open sward of the North Inch. Fortunately the morning was sunny and beautiful. The train bringing the Queen, the younger members of the Royal family, and suite, arrived at Perth from Windsor at twenty minutes to nine. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princesses Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, and also by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. At twenty minutes before ten the Royal party, accompanied by the Lord Provost, magistrates, and Town Council, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. for the city, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the members of the Conveners' Court, and the members of the Memorial Committee, proceeded in state to the site of the statue, *via* Marshall-place, Princes-street, St. John-street, George-street, and Charlotte-street. The procession was escorted by a squadron of cavalry (two troops of the 15th Hussars), and the streets were lined with detachments of Highlanders and other regiments brought for the occasion from various garrisons in Scotland. Several companies of Perthshire Volunteers were also on the ground.

The ceremony was brief but impressive. On the Queen's arrival the band of the 92nd played one stanza of the National Anthem, but without the sound of drums. The Rev. Mr. Burdon then engaged in prayer, that the Almighty should prosper and guard the work that they had finished, prolong her Majesty's reign, and fill it with the blessings of peace, of progress, and of Christian enterprises. The Lord Provost of Perth then presented a loyal and dutiful address to her Majesty, after which the statue was uncovered, and the guard of honour presented arms, the band of the 92nd played the National Anthem, the pipes of the Highland regiments sounded a pibroch, and a battery of artillery placed at the top of the Inch fired a Royal salute. A cheer, too, was raised by the assembly, but somewhat subdued by the thought that the memorial was for one too early lost, and the greatest loser of all was present at the ceremony, to her necessarily one of sad and melancholy interest. The sight of the statue, however, drew forth on all hands warm marks of admiration, the artistic effect and the beautiful likeness being the subject of general remark. Having silently regarded the figure for a few minutes the Queen turned round, and commanding the Lord Provost of the city to kneel, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and to him, now Sir David Ross, her Majesty expressed her satisfaction with the statue, and with the proceedings of the day.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of the deceased Prince, then presented the sculptor, Mr. Brodie, to the Queen, who repeated to him the expressions of her appreciation of the statue, both as a work of art and as a faithful resemblance of the lamented Prince. The Royal party then, attended by the Lord Provost and magistrates, returned to the general station, and at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock they departed *en route* for Balmoral.

It may be mentioned that the site chosen for the Royal Pavilion on the occasion is the spot on which King Robert III. of Scotland is said to have viewed the sanguinary battle between Clan Chattan and Clan Kay, commemorated in the "Fair Maid of Perth."

Her Majesty and suite arrived at Perth-hill station, Aberdeen at 1.30. The stay at Aberdeen occupied but a few minutes. Aboyne, the terminus of the Dee Side Railway, was reached at 2.36. From Aboyne the journey was made to Balmoral Castle, a distance of twenty miles, in carriages. The Highland palace was reached at half-past four. The weather was fine throughout.

The Prince and Princess of Wales leave Abergeldie Castle on Saturday for Dundee, where they will embark for their Danish trip the same afternoon.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of English wheat, fresh up to our market to-day, were but moderate. The demand, however, for all qualities ruled inactive, at Monday's quotations. The quality of the produce was very good. Most descriptions of foreign wheat were in fair supply; but the amount of business transacted in them was very moderate, at previous rates. Floating cargoes of grain moved off slowly, at previous quotations. The supply of barley on the stands was small. For all qualities, the trade was firm, and Monday's currency was well supported. The malt trade was quiet, on former terms. With oats, the market was well supplied, and the trade for all qualities ruled somewhat active, at very full prices.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

SUMMARY.

QUEEN VICTORIA and her family are once again in the Highlands of Scotland. *En route*, her Majesty stopped awhile at Perth yesterday, to be present at the inauguration of the statue of the late Prince Consort, which the "fair city" has raised on the spot where centuries ago King Robert III. witnessed a deadly encounter between rival clans. The Queen's satisfaction was expressed by the knighting of the Mayor of Perth on the spot; the interest of the event was not a little increased by the presence of the late Prince Consort's brother; and her Majesty was received with becoming demonstrations of loyal sympathy by the multitude assembled.

The Belfast riots having ceased, the dead and wounded are being counted up—some nine of the former, and 150 of the latter—and the best citizens of that turbulent town are discussing plans for softening down the bitterness of feeling which the recent outbreak has intensified. In a place where inquests are the occasions of disgraceful party ebullitions, where Catholic and Protestant operatives can scarcely work together, and where magistrates neglect their duty or evade it by absence, the interests of order and of future tranquillity might perhaps best be served by the appointment of an *ad interim* municipal authority directly responsible to the Government, with power to suppress for a time all party demonstrations. Whether the Mayor or the Lord Lieutenant of the county were most to blame for the late savage outbreak, it is clear that the local authorities are not capable of dealing with an insurgent population.

In a much more harmless and becoming manner the Welshmen of to-day have been commemorating their national glories. Their Eisteddfod, or annual congress, which has been observed from remote antiquity, has just been held at Llandudno. This festival is neutral ground on which Welshmen of all persuasions can meet in national fellowship, and where the Bishop of Bangor and Dr. Robert Vaughan, who is "not ashamed of his Celtic blood," can shake hands, and indulge in pardonable sentiment. It has been found, however, that the recitation of Welsh odes, the rivalry of excited bards, and the delivery of historical speeches, are not alone sufficient to dignify the occasion. The late Eisteddfod, therefore, partially assumed the aspect of a national conference to discuss questions of social science, such as middle-class education, and the necessity of a national university. From such a modification of their annual festival, the Welsh people may largely benefit, without robbing them of that national glorification which seems to excite so many pleasurable sensations.

We publish elsewhere a curious correspondence which has taken place between Mr. F. Berkeley and Mr. Aytoun on the Ballot. The latter having stated that the member for Bristol is simply playing with the question he undertakes to represent in Parliament, the former indignantly denies the imputation. Mr. Aytoun does not see that an annual speech of a jocose nature is alone sufficient to advance a great movement, and contends that to sacrifice a great principle to party purposes is *prima facie* evidence of insincerity. The conclusion is a very natural one. It is undeniable that the Ballot, whether owing

to a change of public opinion, or to the bad tactics of its advocates, does not make much progress. Mr. Berkeley is about the last man who is warranted in denouncing what he calls the "crotchety clique" who refused to accept Mr. Coleridge at Exeter on account of his defective views on Church-rates, seeing how entirely he has failed to advance his own special question by an entirely different policy. He does not seem to think that there can be such a thing as a principle valuable enough to fight for. But if every distinctive feature of the Liberal creed is to be eliminated to suit the purposes of Whig officials, what will become of the Liberal creed as a whole?

The young Prince Humbert, heir-apparent of the Italian Crown, is paying a visit to the Emperor of the French, and gossip is busy in assigning motives for this journey beyond those obviously suggested by the event. Ingenuity has already invented an alliance between Victor Emmanuel's son and the daughter of Prince Murat, but the latter has disposed of the *canard* by going with all his family to the Holy Land, while Prince Humbert is still the Imperial guest.

The Duke de Persigny, a statesman out of work, has been delivering a remarkable address at a meeting of the Council-General of the Loire, in proposing the rather startling toast, "The Emperor, the founder of liberty in France." English liberty, he contends, is not suitable to French idiosyncrasies, there being no governing classes in France as in England capable of regulating popular passion. Though the Empire has existed thirteen years, the French people, says M. de Persigny, are still in a state of pupillage, and the great Imperial experiment of reconciling liberty and authority requires time to work it out. Leaving the ex-Minister's sophistries, and coming to fact, it is curious to note that on the day this philosophical discourse was published, a Paris newspaper was suspended by the Government for a very harmless political criticism. M. Behic, the Minister for Agriculture, showed a better appreciation of the contentment of France by dwelling, at a similar meeting, on the economical reforms effected by the Emperor, and promising that, in future, customs duties are to be levied only for revenue purposes, and that freedom of trade will be the principle recognised by the Government in all their fiscal arrangements.

In a few days we shall hear the result of the Chicago Convention, held on the 27th, for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. It seems to have been arranged by a small clique, with Mr. Fernando Wood at its head, that Mr. Dean Richmond, who would welcome back the South with its slave institutions, should be the candidate of the party. But the Democrats of New York have spoilt this plan by nominating General McClellan at a huge mass meeting in that city. The platform adopted on that occasion is very indefinite, consisting mainly of a denunciation of Mr. Lincoln's policy. To reconcile the Peace Democrats and the War Democrats will be a task of great difficulty. But without such understanding, and unless the North should meanwhile meet with some great military reverse, there seems every chance of the re-election of President Lincoln.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

UNCOMMON weather, (to put it most mildly)—uncommon for this country, and, we should think, for any other. Talk of violent extremes—as though they were exhibited only by certain politicians! Why, what have we had but extremes from the beginning of the year? Our warmest weather was in May—our sharpest frosts in June and August. Last week we were shivering in our winter costume—this week we perspire freely quite independently of all costume. Generally—at least in our insular climate—there is only one meteorological condition which it is safe to predict—namely rain, or occasional showers. This season it is the only state of the atmosphere which never answers to prediction. It will not rain. Anything is at your service but moisture. Hot days, cold nights, cloudless skies, grey and leaden firmaments, biting winds, strong winds, soft winds,—but not rain. London, it is true, has had an occasional downfall, very acceptable, not wholly unprofitable—but the broad districts of country in which grass grows and cattle are fed, are withering under the ban of a six months' drought. Everybody complains—and enjoys himself to the best of his ability. Everybody takes up his parable against the caprices of the seasons in this latitude and longitude—and forgets that harvest is being gathered in. The cattle are short of feed, and meat will be dear—but, although one could wish it were otherwise in that respect, there are general indications that dry weather is a novelty which the majority do not dislike.

Sunshine and holidays—how, in idea at least, they harmonise the one with the other. And yet, perhaps, there is nothing with which, in this land, holidays are less commonly associated than a blue, bright sky. For once, however, we have a concurrence of the two things—a real pic-nickian season. People have almost got to venture out without an umbrella. For ourselves, scarcely expecting a wet time of it any more, we have invested in a walking-stick. But when sunshine and holidays "are in conjunction," as the almanac astrologists phrase it, the "dead season," unendurable enough in itself, becomes positively dry. A more arid desert than is presented by the face of the political world at this moment it would be a creditable feat of imagination to conceive. All our topics are burnt up, like the pastures in the midland counties. Worse—all those for whose pleasure and profit we search for topics, select them, group them, treat them, and try to make them not only instructive as to matter, but artistically agreeable as to manner, have ceased, for the time being, to care a doit for politics. The strife, the effort, the anxieties, the controversial vigilance, which belong to that domain, are intolerable just now, with Parliament up, everybody out of town, and the thermometer ranging between eighty and ninety in the shade. No wonder the watering-places are full—fuller than they were ever known to be before; no wonder that sea-breezes are preferred to prosy, aye, even to dashing, editorials. There is a time for all things; and the present time suggests sea-side excursions, sporting enterprises, or, if you prefer it, indolent repose—anything, anything in preference to political controversy.

Things in general seem to have wonderfully conformed themselves to the character of the season. There is some flying about of Sovereigns on the Continent, but all in an amiable way. There are match-making and rumours of matrimonial speculation, and visits to and fro of royal and imperial houses, but it is all of an *insouciant* and uncertain character and issue. There is speech-making among politicians, especially in this country; but here it is rather with a view to entertainment than to progress, and in France it is speculative and paradoxical rather than practically serviceable. Denmark, it is true, is being rifled; but as she was previously knocked down, it can hardly be expected that the last delicate operation should interest us. Poland is being expatriated; but Poland is an unattractive topic during the sea-side and shooting season. Society craves something fresh, light, and not too exacting. It will listen to "bee-masters." It will take a sort of languid interest in the visit of the working-classes to the Horticultural Society's Gardens, in celebration of the anniversary of the late Prince Consort's birthday. It will sleepily note what is doing in the Crystal Palace. It will make believe to pore over a bishop's visitation charge. It will while away a half-hour occasionally over "extra-parliamentary utterances." But it turns aside just now from serious politics—from politics demanding thought, decision, exertion, self-denial. The season is far too dry, the weather far too genial, for a successful treatment of such weighty matters. August and September invite to the indulgence of animalism; and it is only when they are wet and cold that journalism stands a chance in competition with it.

Moreover, we are being favoured with a bright spell of commercial prosperity. Population increases, and wealth is diffused. We might digest several Parliamentary returns and Blue-books disclosing, or, more properly speaking, wrapping up these facts—but nobody else would, even in the most condensed form. Men do not go in search of evidence—in a large number of cases the evidence happily comes home to them. Weather brilliant, the world out of town, a fair harvest all but secured, a promising future for trade, and money coming in—political life cannot flourish under such a combination of influences. It sleeps; this is its proper time for repose. It sleeps soundly, and would not wish to be waked up before its time. Hush! not too much noise, or you will disturb it! No beating of tomtoms in the street—no discordant braying of ill-assorted bands! Speak softly, if you must speak at all—give over croaking. Prophecy smooth things. But, above all, don't argue. Logic and hot weather are irreconcilable. A little effervescent nonsense is better relished just now than the plainest, most wholesome, most nutritious sense. The secret of journalism during the dead season, especially when it is concurrent with a hot and dry season, is to tickle men's minds without forcing them to think, and to help them to an impression that they are virtuous without disclosing to them any obligation to immediate effort or exertion.

There are some things that it is utterly useless to fight against—and among them we class "the dead season." Occasionally, indeed, chance will seem to take the work into its own hands

and to do it effectually. We have known some of our most stirring practical excitements take place in August—but the rule, as the reader must have observed, is quite otherwise. We protest, therefore, against the drawing of too serious inferences from the present political stagnation. It is only in accordance with the natural order of things. We also submit that the lull will not be put an end to, save in due course. It may be done sooner or later—but it will not be done in obedience to man's will. The breath which will awaken a new political life in the hearts of Englishmen will surely come—but, at what moment, on what occasion, from what quarter, nobody can foretell. It is for us to live in watching, believing expectation. We shall not always have blazing skies. We shall not uninterruptedly enjoy prosperity. The season of pleasure will come to an end—and will be succeeded by that of duty. Meanwhile, as our readers will have seen, journalism languidly floats down the stream, comparatively active or quiescent as may best suit its mood. But whether more or less energetic, more or less indolent, it cannot avoid, and it would fain rise above, the effects of hot weather and the dead season.

AMERICA.

THERE seems to be a very prevalent disposition on this side of the water, evinced also by certain parties on the other, to treat the campaign of 1864 as a failure. What it may be, it is not in our power to foretell; but to pronounce it fruitless three or four months before the season will have brought it to a close, is unquestionably a premature judgment, and indicates that, in all probability, the wish is father of the thought. There are few Northerners, perhaps, and still fewer of their English friends who sympathise with them in their main purpose, who will not confess to some disappointment in the turn which the war has taken since the opening of the campaign. But the present relative position of the contending forces is far from discouraging to the Federal cause, and, for aught that can be shown to the contrary, may before November next exhibit a sum total of advantages gained by the North which, if not sufficiently decided to close the war this year, will exercise a dominating influence over its future progress.

General Grant's operations, considering the immense loss of life by which they have been attended, and the rather indeterminate results which he has gained, have certainly fallen far below public expectation. But if Grant's movements exhibit rather a dogged pertinacity than a superiority of strategic skill, and if Richmond, nay Petersburg, still remains uncaptured, it is over-precipitate to jump to the conclusion that the work undertaken by the gallant General will not be achieved, and is on the eve of being abandoned. The news which reaches us from time to time makes quite the opposite impression upon our mind. The very mobility, if so we may say, of Grant's command—now here, now there, but yesterday at Petersburg, to-day at Deep Bottom, north of the James—indicates his determination to get into Richmond, if possible. It is plain enough that Lee is unable to expel him from the neighbourhood, and it is equally clear that Lee is obliged to remain in it. With the exception of dashing raids into his adversaries' country, which are rather insipid to the Federals, he has no opportunity left him of displaying his strategical genius, or of taking the initiative in any military movement. Grant is probing the whole circumference of Richmond to discover where its weak point may be; and it does not follow that because he has hitherto been foiled in his attempts that he is engaged in a hopeless enterprise. The fact that Butler is assiduously employed in cutting a ship canal across the peninsula of Farries Island, with a view to enable his gunboats to avoid the river obstructions below Drury's Bluff, may be accepted as decisive evidence at least that the attempt against Richmond is not yet held to be incapable of success.

But Grant's has ceased to be the most important movement of the campaign, if it ever could be justly regarded as such. Sherman's advance into the heart of Georgia, his siege of Atlanta, the tenacious gripe with which he holds every advantage he has gained, and the unsuccessful efforts of Hood to dislodge him, constitute, without any reference to Grant, an indisputable success, and one the bearing of which upon the issue of the war, it is impossible to estimate. Up to a very recent date, it was the cue of the Confederate press, both here and on the other side of the ocean, to deride Sherman's expedition as a foolhardy adventure which could be put an end to at any moment, and which would be brought to a disastrous close as soon as he had been enticed far enough into the country to

ensure the completeness of his ruin. Yet there he is, in spite of Wheeler's menaces in his rear, hugging Atlanta in closer and still closer embraces, and compelling the Confederates at last to admit that he is a visitor they would fain get rid of if they could.

But Sherman's success does not stand alone. The latest mail brings tidings of Admiral Farragut's entrance into the inland water that runs up to Mobile. By a daring and masterly use of the fleet under his command, we are informed, he has forced an entrance into the harbour, has destroyed the whole—save one gunboat—of the Confederate flotilla, has disposed of the formidable ram, the Tennessee, has captured Fort Powell, received the surrender of Fort Gaines, and invested Fort Morgan. He is already master of one of the chief inlets to the blockade-running commerce by which the South obtains what it does not itself produce—and should he obtain possession of the city, which, notwithstanding the extent of its works, it is not impossible he should do (for unmanned, or undermanned, fortifications are an incumbrance and a source of embarrassment), his gunboats will ascend the Alabama river, and Montgomery may be made a water-base for Sherman, the one thing wanted to secure his position in Georgia. The Confederates see at a glance the danger. Beauregard, it is said, was at Atlanta on the 7th with 20,000 troops, whether to be used as a reinforcement of Hood, or in the defence of Mobile, had not transpired; but if Beauregard is sent with so considerable a force on this service, Lee must be laying himself open to attack from Grant. The situation, when surveyed from all points, is not a promising one for the Confederates.

The political news which reaches us is more decisive than the military. No one, of course, can foresee the changes which may be effected in the combination of political parties between the present time and the Presidential election. But a vigorous prosecution of the war appears to be the settled will of the nation. The Democrats who would have ousted President Lincoln and overridden the Republicans, are not themselves united, and the Democratic Convention at Syracuse refuse to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention, unless a peace candidate should be nominated. We interpret these events as meaning that there exists no present disposition, on the part of the people of the North, as contradistinguished from noisy sections of them, to put a close to the war, by surrendering all the objects for which the sacrifices of war have been made. The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, and we see no reason to doubt either his ability or good faith, "I do not think the Northern public was ever one jot more confident of final success, or more determined to persevere, than it is at this moment, and the events of the campaign, though they have not been such as many people hoped for at the outset, have certainly not been such, so far, as to cause any despondency."

PRUSSIAN ASCENDENCY IN GERMANY.

ABOUT this time last year the princes and princelings of Germany met in conclave at Frankfort, at the invitation of the Emperor of Austria, to devise a new plan for the government of the Confederation. An ingenious scheme was adopted, which, under the guise of liberality, would have fastened upon the necks of the German people the direct rule of the great military monarchies of the empire, and assured the supremacy of Austria. There was but one thing wanted to give effect to this notable project—the assent of Prussia. But King William, influenced by his all-powerful Minister, M. von Bismark, held aloof from the Frankfort Congress, and the scheme fell to the ground. The Emperor of Austria has, at length, had an opportunity for revenging himself on his intractable brother Sovereign. Suppliant Denmark has been obliged to hand over, without conditions, the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg to her conquerors. To annex these valuable provinces directly to Prussia was too bold, however tempting, a plan to be proposed even by so audacious a statesman as M. Bismark. But he has laboured hard to get possession of the conquered territory, first by a scheme for holding it as a material guarantee till the liberated Duchies had paid the expenses of the war, and then by the suggestion of a Provisional Government to be established for an indefinite time in those provinces—a triumvirate composed of a Prussian, Austrian, and Federal commissioner. Both of these schemes have been vetoed by the Court of Vienna, which would have lost its remaining influence in Germany by consenting to either of them. It has been finally decided that the three Duchies are to form an independent State under a new Sovereign.

Such seems to be the issue of King William's visit to Vienna with his Minister.

The Prussian Ministerial journals, however, do not conceal their exultation that M. Bismark is still "master of the situation," and able to set at naught the jealousy and interference of Austria in the ultimate fate of the conquered provinces. They ridicule the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg to the sovereign power, and the demands of the Duchies to have a voice in their own disposal. Not to establish a new constitutional State in Germany has Prussian blood and treasure been expended. The great northern monarchy requires compensation for all its sacrifices. If that is not to be obtained by the continued occupation and eventual annexation of the Duchies, it must be secured by other means. That object may be partially obtained by a recognition of the resuscitated rights of the Duke of Oldenburg to Schleswig-Holstein. That Sovereign, who is the *protégé* of Russia, is notorious for his absolutist tendencies, and would not fail to rule the Duchies in accordance with the views of M. Bismark. But it is understood that on assuming his new sovereignty, he would make over his Duchy to Prussia, which Power would thus obtain a desirable extension of territory, acquire by means of the Bay of Jade a port of communication with the German Ocean, and a geographical position in relation to Hanover which would be a great embarrassment to that little State. Austria, anxious above all things to secure the co-operation of Prussia in preserving her vulnerable frontier on the side of Italy, is not in a position to thwart this modified scheme of her great rival, and has evidently acquiesced in it. The Vienna press ostentatiously announces that the two great German Powers have come to a complete understanding.

M. Bismark rates at its real value the opposition of the minor German States, and the national party, to his ultimate designs. The lesser princes of the Confederation have more to fear from popular demands than from Prussian ambition. The Frankfort Diet is silenced; M. von Beust, the able Saxon Minister, has ceased his vain opposition to the Court of Berlin; Hanover has succumbed to Prussian threats; and the plan of the King of Wurtemberg for uniting the minor German States into a single Power must inevitably break down.

If Denmark has been humbled by the late war, and despoiled of her richest provinces, it cannot be said that the German nation has gained by it. It is true that another State will be added to the Confederation, but that advantage has been dearly purchased by the ascendancy of absolutist principles in Germany. The idea of a united and free Fatherland has become more than ever a dreamy abstraction, and M. Bismark's "blood-and-steel" policy is triumphant alike at Frankfort and at Berlin. That unscrupulous Minister has simply used the national passion for aggrandisement as an instrument to extend the dominions of his Sovereign, and to repress the yearnings of the Prussian nation for constitutional Government. The despoiled Danes are far less obnoxious to pity and censure than the German people, who have allowed themselves to be cajoled and betrayed by the coarsest and most insolent adventurer who ever figured in the diplomacy of Europe.

HEROISM IN COMMON LIFE.

"THERE are as good fish to be found in the sea, as any that come out of it." So said our ancestors—so, indeed, says the settled judgment of mankind, which claims, and justly claims, for the race, the good qualities which history is fond of ascribing to individuals. We are not by any means satisfied that the finest specimens of heroism are those which the tide of fortune has cast upon the strand, and which genius sees, picks up, polishes, and puts into an appropriate setting. We need not disparage them, for that is but poor praise of what we wish to recommend which can be inferred only from the depreciation of what most resembles it. But we believe that common life would supply to any who had the inclination and the skill requisite for a discovery of its hidden treasures, numberless examples of heroism of as pure a water and of as fine proportions, as any that poets have taught us to admire. Human nature, in fact, is not quite so barren of virtues as it has been the fashion to charge it with being. At any rate its choicest gems are often least observed, and differ but little exteriorly from the common pebbles amid which they are found. Any one who has walked through life with his eyes about him will freely admit that the moral rarities which lie in obscurity are proportionately more abundant, and not a whit less intrinsically valuable than those which have emerged to public notice—in a word, that what we see and praise, is but a chance

illustration of an unknown quantity which never comes to the light of day, and therefore never gets recognised at all.

There are few homes, perhaps—none, certainly, worthy of the name—the records of which, if disclosed, would not present a specimen or two of genuine moral heroism—of resolutions and deeds as worthy of being recorded in prose, or even embalmed in verse, as any that have already been enshrined therein. We do not believe that any of the relationships of life would be found devoid of instances; although, unquestionably, that of wife and mother would exhibit them in greatest number and variety. But we are too apt to overlook those which do not lie in certain well-known strata. Incredible as the fact may seem to some of our fair friends, the highest exemplifications of heroism in common life that we have stumbled upon, have been supplied by the rougher sex. There have been men—there are—not many, perhaps, but not so few as might, at first blush, be computed; who, having found, after a while, that their most serious step in life, because an irretrievable one, was a mistake, have made up their minds to ignore the fact to all outward observation, and who, for years and years, have discharged all their duties with a constancy and conscientiousness the virtue of which could only be appreciated when at last it came to be known that they were dictated by a sense of duty only, not suggested, as they should have been, by affection. There have been men who have buried in the deepest place of their hearts knowledge which has preyed upon the vitals of their happiness, and who, like the young Spartan who hid the stolen fox under his garment, have chosen to submit to any extremity of agony rather than make others unhappy by a betrayal of their secret. Nor let it be supposed that such instances occur only in the connubial relationship. Many a father has put and kept out of sight the bitter anguish of disappointment which the character or conduct of a son has caused him, and has gone on showing kindness and hiding displeasure until the day of his death, not allowing even the partner of his joys and sorrows to suspect his chronic heartache, lest she should catch the infection, and a gloom should be cast over the family life. Who has not known daughters or sisters who, for the sake of one or other of the home circle, have deliberately resigned for ever all prospect of being wed, and who, day by day, through a long series of years, cheerfully offer up their best of earthly hopes upon the altar of filial or sisterly obligation? Who has not occasionally witnessed, as exemplified by either sex, a quiet, deliberate, but utter surrender of advantages for the sake of loved ones, such as entails not merely instant self-denial, but never-ending routine of loss and suffering, accepted and endured with scarce a sigh of complaint? These are instances of heroism less striking, it may be, but usually more deserving of admiration, than those which have won for their exhibitors a Victoria cross.

There is wonderful heroism amongst the poor. Of course, we do not mean to imply that it is common among them—but we verily believe that it is less rare in that class than in others. It would not be difficult to give reasons for the fact—but we shall resist the temptation to philosophise. We confidently put it, however, to such of our readers as have, either by choice or necessity, mingled much with the poor, whether they have not been occasionally startled by traits of heroism almost unconsciously exposed to light, of which it would be difficult to find a parallel, even in history. The poor cultivate—perhaps are driven by their very exigencies to cultivate—the materials of character out of which heroism is fashioned. Perhaps, this may be most conspicuous at the sea-side, where the ordinary occupations of those who are not well-to-do in life, expose them to sudden and great dangers. But the same thing is observable everywhere. Everywhere, whether on the coast or inland, in town or country, on the hillside or down in sheltered, half-enclosed valleys—everywhere may be discovered, among the poor, individual exemplifications of a daily heroism such as cannot be witnessed without a thrill of admiring reverence. Society hardly knows what to do with the discovery when it has made it. We have no social honours which may express the veneration of the community for a striking moral feat of enterprise or of endurance. We can only offer money, and money spoils the very qualities it is given to reward. Perhaps, any systematic recognition by the public of the heroism of common life would blight with barrenness the soil upon which it grows. It was not meant for exhibition. It will seldom endure it without suffering rapid and lamentable deterioration. It thrives best when it is least noticed. It is most

perfect when it is least self-conscious. This may be one reason among others for the comparative frequency of its appearance among the poor. The shade of obscurity favours its development. Whatever may be the reason, the fact we believe to be beyond dispute. Moral heroism in that class bears a relation to moral heroism in other classes analogous to that of the Milky Way to the rest of the firmament.

It is only of late years that common life has been deemed worthy of minute observation and patient study. Our modern poets, however, following Wordsworth, have taught us to recognise the entire region as a haunt of the Muses, and wherever the elements of poetry exist, there also exist the raw material of heroism. But it is no professional bias which leads us to observe that the best as well as the most numerous exemplifications of moral heroism in common life are found in connection with a devout Christian faith. It is but natural that it should be so. The man who feels that he has a firm footing in the invisible world, is just the man who can do the greatest marvels of self-devotion in that which is visible. And marvels are done oftener than many of us suspect—are done quietly, and in the eye of Heaven only—marvels to be accounted for only by a living faith, to which nothing is impossible. The native atmosphere of heroism is piety—for, as the old saying was, "He who fears God, need have no other fear."

MR. BERKELEY, THE BALLOT, AND ELECTORAL POLICY.

The *Times* publishes the following correspondence:—

Victoria-square, S.W., Aug. 27.

Sir,—Having received last Wednesday a pamphlet in the shape of a letter from you to Mr. George Wilson, of Manchester, containing the following passage,—

It is well known that Mr. Berkeley is personally opposed to the ballot, that nearly all those who vote with him are equally opposed to it, and that the motion is merely brought forward for the purpose of humbugging and gulling a number of stupid constituencies, and preserving the seats of those constituencies to a number of servile supporters of the Government, who would be sorry to see the ballot established,—

I beg leave indignantly to deny this false and libellous statement, and call upon you to retract the same with as much publicity as you have given to the accusation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. HENRY F. BERKELEY.

James Aytoun, Esq., Reform Club, Pall-mall.

Reform Club, Aug. 27.

Sir,—I have just received your letter of the 27th. In this letter you accuse me of calumniating you in my pamphlet, "Real Reform and Sham Reform," by declaring my opinion that you are not a sincere advocate of the ballot. My reason for coming to that conclusion is given in a previous passage of the pamphlet, which, as you may have overlooked, I shall now quote:—

At the last general election, in 1859, Earl Russell, then Lord John, was opposed as one of the Whig candidates for the city of London. It was expected he would be run hard, and therefore every vote was necessary to secure his return. Here was an opportunity for the London Ballot Society declaring their principles, and advancing the cause of the secret vote. If they had been a really honest body they would at once have issued a recommendation to the electors to vote for no candidate who did not pledge himself to support the Ballot in the House of Commons. Instead of acting in this way, however, the famous Ballot Society of London, with Mr. Berkeley at their head, issued a recommendation to the electors to waive their principles on this occasion, and vote for Lord John Russell, notwithstanding his opposition to the ballot, and this on the ground of supporting the Liberals against the Tories.

I can only say that if I had had the honour of being in your position on this occasion, the leader of the Ballot party in the House of Commons, I should have considered it my duty to have acted in a very different manner from what you did. I should have considered that I rendered myself fairly liable to the charge of want of sincerity, at least of sacrificing a great principle for mere party purposes. But, as notwithstanding this you assure me you are quite sincere in your advocacy of the Ballot, I am bound to believe you as a gentleman, and to express my regret of having stated anything contrary to fact. I shall only state, in conclusion, if such is your mode of forwarding the Ballot, "God help your judgment;" it is full time the country should look about for a different leader in this great movement.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES AYTOUN.

The Hon. F. Henry F. Berkeley, M.P.
You are at perfect liberty to publish this letter.

Victoria-square, S.W., Aug. 29.

Sir,—Permit me to acknowledge your letter of the 27th inst., and to remark that, in requesting you to retract an accusation affecting my political reputation and good faith, I have not been disappointed. I expected no less from a man holding the position of a gentleman. You are, however, incorrect in assuming that I object to your forming opinions unfavourable to my conduct as the old and recognised leader of the Ballot question. I can take no objection to your printing and publishing any strictures on my proceedings if it so please you, as long as you have truth for a foundation. My only objection was to your accusing me of unworthy motives, not having fact for your ground-work. That unpleasantry has now passed away.

If I say one word more it will be in confirmation of the truth of another part of your pamphlet, which I had not intended to refer to, but which you have introduced into your reply to my letter. I was and am of opinion that when the electors of the city of London elected Lord John Russell, although an opponent to the Ballot, they acted wisely. I also beg to assure you that if I had a vote for Tiverton it would be given to Henry Temple Viscount Palmerston.

It seems to me to be the grave error of—I hope a small portion—of the Liberal party to jeopardise a Government the acts of which are generally liberal, and to risk the establishing another Government, whose acts have been generally the reverse. A writer in the *Times* considers the defeat of the Liberal party at Exeter to be attributable to a crotchetty clique; no doubt that, conjoined with the absence of protection to the elector in discharge of his duty, caused the loss of the election. I do not think you find Sir John Trelawny coinciding with your opinions, nor yet Mr. Locke King, nor Mr. Baines; yet those gentlemen are one and all worthy and honourable advocates of their several questions of reform. Did they attempt to upset a Liberal Government because the leaders of that Government did not agree with their opinions on the questions which they advocate, it is my belief that their constituencies would seek other representatives. I am quite certain that the powerful constituency which I have the honour to represent would refuse to sanction any such conduct on my part.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. HENRY F. BERKELEY.

James Aytoun, Esq.

M.P.'S ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

Lord PALMERSTON dined at the race ordinary at Tiverton on Wednesday, and made a short speech. His lordship had been eulogistically spoken of by the proposer of the toast of his health as a most excellent landlord, who had vastly improved his land, especially in Ireland. The noble lord, in responding, observed:—

I will only say that if, as my worthy friend stated, that man is a benefactor to mankind who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, I may claim some merit, because I had at one time nearly 1,000 acres of blowing sand where no blade of grass grew, and now, in consequence of having assiduously planted that sand with bent, which dies away after it has come to a certain growth, and is followed by grass, I have succeeded in covering the whole of that barren spot with grass, and therefore I have done something more than make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. (Loud cheers and laughter.) I am glad to say that I and my tenantry are on very good terms, and although I am happy to see a great many faces when I visit that part of the country, for their own sakes I should be glad if many of them would go to a place where they would be more able to benefit themselves. But so long as they choose to remain in their present position, I shall be most happy to allow them. (Cheers.) I beg leave to advert in a certain degree, I will not say to politics, but to political conditions, and especially to Government and Parliamentary conditions—(cheers, and cries of "Go on")—for there is a great similarity between Government and Parliamentary conditions and the racing which we have been attending to-day. (Cheers and laughter.) The House of Commons very much resembles a racecourse. First of all, parties go there and run for the Queen's Plate. (Roars of laughter and cheers.) It is a general sweep-stakes, and more than one takes the stakes if he wins. (Loud laughter.) Then, again, there is the match, and he is a lucky man who does not meet with his match, but almost every man does meet with his match, and he is not contented at all in that encounter. (Cheers and laughter.) Our rules are somewhat similar to those which guide the turf, because there is that good feeling in the House of Commons which gives weight for age. (Loud and prolonged cheering and laughter.) It is very true that the young ones are sometimes very apt to bolt out of the course. (Continued laughter.) We have one rule, which is not enjoyed to the same degree by the turf—that is to say, that sometimes we run a dead heat, which in Parliamentary language is expressed by the words "a tie." (Laughter.) But then our judge does not make us run the heat over again, does not make us go through the debate again, and take the division over again. Our judge decides the matter on the spot, and a dead heat having been run, he decides in favour of one horse or the other just as he may think it best to do. (Cheers and laughter.) The Speaker settles the matter. He gives the casting vote. (Hear, hear.) Then there is another thing in which we greatly resemble the turf—that is to say, it often happens that a very good-looking horse breaks down. (Loud laughter.) And so there is a great analogy in reality between things that apparently differ very much. (The noble lord resumed his seat amid loud and long-continued cheering.)

At the annual dinner of the North Lancashire Agricultural Society, Colonel PATTEN congratulated the farmers of that district on their prospects compared with those of the South.

It is really quite refreshing to meet, on arriving here, instead of brown parched-up fields, a sward, upon which the cattle are able to feed, while in that part of the country which I have left farmers are quite hard up for food, in some instances having to consume their autumn crops to keep their cattle alive, and drive them miles and miles for the purpose of obtaining water. I am told that here you have good crops, as compared with the southern parts of England, and excellent pastures, and I do believe that, as compared with the south, the agricultural prospects of this country are most prosperous.

He showed from statistics the great progress of their agricultural society. There had never been so large a show of reaping-machines at Lytham, a matter of great importance in a country where the variable climate made it necessary to get in the crops with great speed, and where the price of labour was rising. Where they could formerly get in the hay for 8s. per acre, they now paid 14s. The great increase of sheep was also gratifying, because it was a sign that the lands were well drained, and there was no animal, in consequence of the high price of wool, paid so well. He believed that leases were good under certain circumstances, and there were circumstances under which they did not apply; but he believed that whenever a tenant wished to have a lease and showed his capacity for working a farm, that it was to the interest both of himself and his landlord to have one. The Marquis of HARTINGTON followed in a speech in which he apologised for being so little amongst them in conse-

quence of his official duties. He thought that in the present day class legislation would not only be unjust and inequitable, but a great mistake, and he thought the House of Commons was quite convinced that it would be vain, and worse than vain, to attempt to build up the prosperity of one interest of this country at the expense of, and by inflicting injustice upon, another class.

Gentlemen, we have all the same interests at heart, whether we be farmers, merchants, or manufacturers. We have all the same great interests, and the leading features of our interests are the same. We want, in the first place, peace; in the second place, we want peace and the security that that peace will continue. We want to feel so strong, that it will not be in the power of any foreign nation to disturb the peace which we are now enjoying. Gentlemen, I believe the possession of a firm security of peace, joined with a just administration of the law, is about all that any interests in this country wish for; their only wish, in addition to that, is to be let alone.

But then it was necessary to keep up their expensive establishments, and he did not believe any one would wish to stint the services or diminish their efficiency. But it was the duty and the wish of Parliament to distribute the taxation of the country and the burdens of the country, which they all agreed somebody had to bear, fairly and equitably among the different interests. He thought these societies invaluable, and that for years to come labour would be scarce and prices of produce low.

It is therefore quite evident that if the farmer is to make a profit at all, he must make it by keeping down his expenses as low as possible. The most important subject in modern farming appears to me to be the use of improved machines in the tillage of land. No small society can bring together the number of agricultural machines that can be effected by a large and powerful society like this. That seems to me to be one of the most important parts of these exhibitions, and it does seem to me that it will be a very great misfortune if this society, which has done so much good, is allowed to fall into a state of inefficiency.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—The Conservatives, it is said, have resolved to contest the county of Middlesex at the next general election. Lord Bingham, a son of Lord Lucan, is spoken of as a candidate in that interest.

FINSBURY.—A new candidate said to be feeling his way for Finsbury in the person of Lord Edward St. Maur, a son of the Duke of Somerset, a young gentleman twenty-seven years of age, and who has been engaged in diplomatic missions. Meanwhile, Mr. Torrens, Alderman Lusk, and Mr. Phillips, are actively prosecuting their canvasses.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.—Reports from all quarters speak of the rain which fell on Monday, 21st inst., and two subsequent days, as having come most opportunely, and having achieved a vast amount of good. The showers came just in time, and vegetation everywhere shows their beneficial effect. Harvest is now, as a rule, finished in this district. There may be here and there a few acres not yet cleared, but these are the exception. Never were the crops cut, carried, and stacked under more thoroughly favourable auspices or in better order. If the yield has not been altogether so large as in some years, some compensation for this has been found in the quality and condition of the grain, and in the peculiarly favourable circumstances under which it has been carried in. One curious feature of the past week has been the extreme lowness of the temperature at night and morning. Sharp white frosts have prevailed.—*Sussex Advertiser*.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—The weather has again become fine and warm in the eastern counties. On Sunday there was rather a considerable amount of rain, which will greatly benefit the root crops, but Monday was favourable for the conclusion of harvest work, and yesterday morning the skies were again unclouded. The harvest will be pretty well closed in East Anglia this week.

YORKSHIRE.—In the North and East Ridings, during the past week, the progress of harvest work has been rapid. There has been very little interruption from the weather, only a trifling shower or two having fallen. The temperature of the week has been low, with a keen north-easter blowing and frosty nights. As more acquaintance is being made by farmers with the actual character of the crops, there are very few of them who now grumble about deficiency, but as a rule they admit the wheat to be an average crop. Barley, on all hands, is stated to be of the best. Oats, however, are generally reported light. Potatoes are small, but little will be done among them till the corn harvest is out of the way. The turnips have made no progress, and the deficient crop is a great cause of anxiety, upon sheep farms especially. One wold farmer has not an acre left out of 90—all are killed by the drought. Rain to the pasture and roots would far more benefit the farmer than any temporary interruption to the harvest would do him damage.

THE DROUGHT.—Since the month of April there has been no rainfall in Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and Herefordshire, beyond a few showers, the effects of which have disappeared on the following day. The consequence is that the grass is universally turned brown, and the cattle have to be fed on hay and cake. As the winter comes on there must necessarily be a great dearth of fodder, as the root crops have very generally failed from the long continuance

of dry weather. Butter and milk have also risen to an unusually high price from the same cause. Sheep appear to thrive on the dry grass, but take to water, which is unusual with them, and are healthy and fat. There is a great scarcity of water everywhere. The field pools and rivulets are dry, and the springs are failing, rendering economy in the use of water for all purposes necessary. The celebrated springs on the Malvern Hills are almost dried up, and water-drinkers find their pure beverage almost as costly as alcoholic drinks. Railway trains have been delayed owing to the scarcity of water at the stations for supplying the engines, and even the shipping in some of the Welsh ports have been delayed sailing from inability to obtain a supply of water for consumption. In Gloucestershire Lord Fitzhardinge has given his tenantry permission to lop the elm trees for feed for cattle.

FOR AMERICA.

The following appeal is said to have been extensively published:—

TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE "UNITED STATES," AND JEFFERSON DAVIS, PRESIDENT OF THE "CONFEDERATE STATES," OF NORTH AMERICA.

Honoured Sirs,—In the sacred name of Jesus, the Prince of Peace, we respectfully beg you to listen to our request.

The writers are not enemies to America, neither are they indifferent to the evils now afflicting your noble country; they have not pretensions to become arbitrators between the parties now at strife. If they had been enemies, they would have looked on with malign pleasure to see America enfeebled in the struggle. Had they been indifferent, they would have remained silent.

This letter is only an expression of their deep-felt sympathy.

As men and as Christians, we are united to you by double bonds of brotherhood. We sigh bitterly over the evils which afflict you. Prompted by the love of Him who died for us, we should be ready, in accordance with the apostolic precept, to lay down our lives for the brethren (1 John iii. 16).

We call to mind the exemplary devotion of a Roman Catholic Archbishop, Monseigneur Affre, who died in 1848 on the barricades of Paris, while preaching peace there. We recall the sublime and prophetic words which came from his dying lips, "May mine be the last blood shed!"

The least we can do now is to implore you to seek peace.

David, the valiant David, the man after God's own heart, thought three months of unsuccessful war the most terrible chastisement from the Lord. Three years of devastating calamity have already afflicted the Northern and Southern States.

Alarmed at the progress of the angel of death, David offered a sacrifice, and the plague was stayed. Allow us to remind you of this example. As we said above, it is not our province to propose conditions of peace, but we believe it to be our duty to state our convictions that by the goodness of God we are all authorised to pray for the cessation of the scourge under which you are suffering, and the near approach of the time when, according to the prophecy, the weapons of war shall be transformed into implements of industry.

When, seven years ago, war was about to break forth between Prussia and Switzerland, a Christian man of Geneva, Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, invited his brethren to pray for the peace of the two countries, and a few days after the thunder-clouds were dissipated. We have confidence in the wisdom and in the goodness of God that He will show you a pacific solution of your difficulties, if you go to Him, and say with the Captain of our salvation, "Not our will, but Thy will be done."

Beloved brethren of America, you have long been the subject of our most fervent prayers. Now God has put it into our hearts to make this effort in addition to our prayers.

It is our intention to set apart Sunday, the 11th of September, as a day of humiliation and intercession for the well-being of America. We invite you to join with us on that day in beseeching God to procure the result which the war seems to be unable to obtain. "Not by army, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts" (Zech. iv. 6).

London, August 10, 1864.

This letter is an expression of the unanimous feelings of all our brethren, whether foreigners living in London, or Englishmen who have been informed of it.

EMMANUEL PETAVEL, Pasteur Suisse, 13, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

CHARLES GUILLAUME, Ancien Président de la Société des Suisses, 16, Myddelton-square.

V. T. JUNOD, Docteur Médecin, spécialement attaché aux Hôpitaux de Paris, 6, Passage de la Madeleine.

We do heartily concur in the desires expressed above by our Swiss brethren, and do earnestly hope that the end desired may be speedily accomplished.

JAMES HAMILTON, D.D., Minister of the Presbyterian Church, London.

JOHN FAITHFUL FORTESCUE, Christian Union Institute, 8, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, ditto, ditto.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ENGLAND.

Every year Dr. W. Farr presents to the Registrar-General a statement on the causes of death in England. The memoir for 1862 has just been issued. We learn from it that the continued fevers (typhus, typhoid, and typhoid) killed 18,721 of the people in the year. The records of the Fever Hospital supply materials for an estimate of the proportion of the mortality to the number attacked, and upon this authority it may be taken that in the great battle with fever more than 17,000 of the people of England were destroyed every year in the ten years—1848-

1857—and above 135,000 were severely wounded, but recovered. The whole 152,000 probably averaged about a month's sickness, so that the average fever population was about 12,700. They would fill 127 hospitals with 100 beds each, and would require in every year about 4,600,000 days' subsistence. Typhus and relapsing fever (typhoid), like the pythogenic fever (typhoid), are lit up by a specific zymotic matter which is generated when human beings are badly fed and crowded together in an inadequate supply of fresh air. The seeds of the disease can only be got rid of by a vigilant sanitary police, and by the effectual destruction of typhoid, its existing leaven. Scarlatina was fatal in the year to 24,834 persons, which is nearly the average. Malignant sore throat (*cynanche maligna*) is allied to scarlatina in some respects, as it attacks the throat; and for the same reason diphtheria, which was not at first recognised as a novel form of disease in England, was confounded with sore throat. The deaths by diphtheria were 9,587 in 1859, which was the centre of the epidemic, but had declined to 4,903 in 1862. Together these diseases—scarlatina, sore throat, and diphtheria—destroyed above 19,000 lives annually in the eight years 1855-62. The deaths from small-pox were 6,460 in 1858, and fell progressively to 1,628 in 1862; 12,272 persons died from the whooping-cough in 1862—its mortality is never low. Influenza has subsided, but it is undoubtedly often confounded with bronchitis or pneumonia, which are its frequent sequela or complications. 11,112 died of diarrhoea, which is often the result of a zymotic poison allied to those of cholera and dysentery. Thanks to the progress of cultivation and drainage, our deaths from ague and remittent fever are few, only 21 in a million living in 1862. Rheumatism is allied to these affections, and remains after they have disappeared, proving fatal generally by fixing on the membranes of important organs. Seventy-three people died of privation (starvation), 471 of delirium tremens, and 246 of intemperance in other forms. Parasitic diseases diminish with the progress of cleanliness. One hundred and fifty-six persons, chiefly children, died of worms. Worms enter the body through water generally, and sometimes through diseased meat. Should arrangements be made to dispose of the sewage of towns, and to supply houses with pure water, we may hope to see the deaths by worms diminish. There was only one death from hydrophobia in the year. Bat zymotic poisons as dangerous as mad dogs are still allowed to be kept in close rooms, in cesspools, and in sewers, from which they prowl in the light of day and in the darkness of the night with impunity to destroy mankind. In 1862 zymotic diseases carried off 4,551 in every thousand of the population. The second great class of diseases—constitutional diseases—were not far behind. Allowing for the increase of population, the proportion of deaths by cancer has steadily increased, while dropsy and mortification have declined; but this is partly due to improvements in medical diagnosis. Deaths which would have been returned under the head of dropsy are now traced to organic changes of the heart and kidneys. A common sequence is rheumatic fever, heart membranes injured, circulation obstructed, dropsy. But in the constitutional class of diseases phthisis (consumption) is the chief. The mortality by phthisis has fallen from 2,811 a year per thousand living in 1850-54, to 2,586 in 1858-62; but the deaths by bronchitis, with which in the chronic state phthisis is liable to be confounded, have increased more than the deaths by phthisis fell. Bronchitis comes under the third class of diseases—namely, local diseases which comprise four-tenths of the total deaths in the country, arising chiefly from affections of the vital organs of the head and chest. Uniting the respiratory diseases with phthisis to get rid of any ambiguities of nomenclature, the mortality from the two groups of chest diseases is found increasing from 5,580 in a thousand of the population per annum in 1850-54 to 5,895 per annum in 1858-62, more than a quarter of all the deaths in England. It is a question of great interest, what has led to this recent increase of mortality from inflammation of the air passages and air cells of the lungs. Of the 55,692 deaths in 1862 by diseases of the nervous system (brain, spinal marrow, nerves) 25,286 were from the convulsion of infancy, in which the symptoms of disease are obscure. Bright's disease has increased greatly in the last ten years, but, perhaps, only in appearance arising from a change due to the diffusion of pathological knowledge. Fatal stone cases have decreased, but diseases arising from inflammation or irritation of the mucous membranes involved have grown more fatal; these are the evils to be obviated in using crushing instruments. A bold operation is now practised for ovarian dropsy, and Mr. Spencer Wells considers that 185 of the women who died in the year might have been saved by surgery. Six deaths in 1862 were ascribed to fright, seven to grief, one to rage, and forty-four to melancholy. We have now reached the fourth class of diseases—the developmental—the diseases incident to the birth, development, nutrition and decay of man. In this class are 68,842 deaths. The great majority of them are from debility and old age; but of all the 429,000 deaths in 1862, the causes of which are specified, only 26,780 were from old age. The deaths of women in becoming mothers (including metritis) were 3,077 in 1862. In a series of these deaths from 1847 to 1862 the numbers commence with 60 deaths of mothers to 10,000 children born alive, and end with only 43. About a thousand mothers survived in 1862 who would have perished had the mortality remained the same as it was in 1847. The improved registration of births accounts for only a portion of this apparent rate of decrease. Last come the violent deaths of the year, 14,944 in number, 743 in every

10,000 persons. About one death in every 29 is by violence. But the bulk of them are the result of accident or negligence. The deaths by burns and scalds fell to 2,767, but by due precaution the number of these fearful deaths might be still further reduced. The accidental deaths by poison have fallen to 262. The suicides were 1,317, 611 of them by the rope; 17 persons were executed; 12 were killed by lightning. This statement of the mortality of the year suggests several questions of interest; some of them will be discussed in a supplemental volume which is in preparation at the Register-office showing the results of the registration of the ten years lying between the two last censuses.—*Times*.

OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET.

According to official returns we find that England's iron-clad vessels of war already afloat, all of which have been but recently built, amount to 19 ships of from 4 to 41 guns each, and mount in the aggregate 400 guns, of a tonnage of 71,958, and of 14,762 horse-power. In addition to the above there are also 12 powerful ships now under construction, which will carry in all 255 guns, are of 43,160 tons burthen, and 9,527 horse-power. The following are the names of the ships, both afloat and building, together with the number of guns, horse-power, and tonnage:—

SHIPS AFLOAT.			
Ships.	Guns.	Horse-power.	Tons.
Achilles ...	20	1,250	6,121
Black Prince ...	41	1,250	6,109
Caledonia ...	35	1,000	4,125
Defence ...	16	600	3,720
Enterprise ...	4	160	993
Favourite ...	10	400	2,186
Hector ...	24	800	4,089
Minotaur ...	26	1,350	6,621
Ocean ...	35	1,000	4,047
Prince Albert ...	4	500	2,529
Prince Consort ...	35	1,000	4,045
Research ...	4	2,000	1,253
Resistance ...	16	600	3,710
Royal Oak ...	35	800	4,056
Royal Sovereign ...	5	800	3,963
Sharpshooter ...	6	202	503
Valiant ...	24	800	4,063
Warrior ...	40	1,250	6,109
Zealous ...	20	800	3,716
Totals ...	400	14,762	71,958
SHIPS BUILDING.			
Agincourt ...	26	1,350	6,621
Bellerophon ...	14	1,000	4,246
Belvidera ...	39	600	3,027
Eadyon ...	22	500	2,478
Lord Clyde ...	24	1,000	4,067
Lord Warden ...	24	1,000	4,067
Northumberland ...	26	1,350	6,621
Pallas ...	6	600	2,372
Repulse ...	35	1,000	4,125
Royal Alfred ...	35	800	4,045
Viper ...	2	167	737
Vixen ...	2	160	754
Totals ...	255	9,527	43,160

Exclusive of the above, we have also 39 other iron-clad vessels afloat, viz.:—The *Ætna*, 16; *Erebus*, 16; *Glatton*, 14; *Terror*, 16; *Thunder*, 14; *Thunderbolt*, 16; and *Trusty*, 14—iron-clad screw floating batteries; *Adventure*, 2; *Dromedary*, 2; *Himalaya*, 6; *Megara*, 6; *Orontes*, 2; *Simoon*, 4; *Tamar*, 2; *Urgent*, 4; and *Vulcan*, 6—iron screw troop-ships; *Antelope*, 3; *Ban and Bloodhound*, 3; *Caradoc*, 2; *Dover*, *Fire Queen*, and *Harpy*, 1; *Jackal*, 4; *Lizard*, 3; *Oberon*, 3; *Princess Alice*, 1; *Recruit*, 6; *Triton*, 3; and *Weser*, 6—iron paddle vessels; *Buffalo*, 2; *Hesper*, 4; *Industry*, 2; *Supply*, 2; and *Wye*, 2—iron screw store-ships; *Chasseur*, iron screw floating factory; *Fairy*, iron screw yacht; *Manilla*, iron screw vessel; and *Trident*, 3, iron paddle-sloop.

THE FOOD OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An experienced physician has examined the food of 553 households in England and Wales, of 29 in Scotland, and of 52 in Ireland. In 125 English cases the inquiry related to the poorer class of indoor work-people, such as silk-weavers, needlewomen, glove-stitchers, stocking-weavers, and shoemakers, almost all of whom were, of course, resident in towns. In nearly all the remaining 509 cases the inquiry related to farm labourers. The inquiries in Scotland and Ireland were made principally for the sake of obtaining some external standards of comparison by which to measure the character of the English diets. The results obtained by this means will, perhaps, be somewhat surprising. England appears to be the worst fed of the four divisions of the United Kingdom; Scotland and Ireland are the best fed; and Ireland in one particular rather worse, in another rather better fed than Scotland. The general result, as summed up by Dr. G. Smith, the reporting physician, is as follows:—"On the whole there was the most nutriment, the least sum spent upon food, the least variety of food, the greatest economy in the selection of food, the most breadstuffs and milk, the least sugars, fats, meats, cheese, and tea, in Ireland. There was the least amount of nutriment, the greatest variety of foods, the most costly selection of food, the least quantity of breadstuffs and milk, the greatest quantity of sugars, fats, and meats, in England." The average cost per head for food will place this result in a still more remarkable light. In England it was 2s. 11½d.; in Wales, 3s. 5½d.; in Scotland, 3s. 3½d.; and in Ireland, 1s. 9½d. Comparing, moreover, the amount of nutriment obtained by the same money, it appears that Ireland obtains more than twice as

much for the money as England. These conclusions are founded upon a comparison of the elements which each dietary contains of the two chief principles of nutrition—carbon and nitrogen, familiar to all who read and practise the now famous system of Mr. Banting. The different diets have been chemically analysed, the amount of these elements contained in each have been observed, and the nutrition of a diet is estimated in proportion. The superiority of Ireland and Scotland appears to be caused principally by the great use of milk among the agricultural population. In Ireland, moreover, potatoes and breadstuffs are more used than in England; and Scotland, which stands lower than Ireland in breadstuffs, is enabled, partly by means of the "braxy" mutton, to exceed Ireland considerably in meat. In Wales there is a third less milk than in Scotland and Ireland; but there is cheese to make up for the difference. In England it appears that the agricultural population lose a great deal of the two nourishing elements by their extensive use of tea. The use of this stimulant is, indeed, slightly more common in Scotland than in this country; but more than four times as much milk is drunk in Scotland as in England. Dr. Smith laments that the English poor should prefer to spend 3d. upon the infinitesimal amount of nutriment contained in an ounce of tea, when for the same money they might obtain, at least in Devonshire, 12 pints of skimmed milk. An ounce of tea, he says, contains no carbon, and only 10 grains of nitrogen, while 12 pints of skimmed milk contain 5,238 grains of carbon and 523 grains of nitrogen; and he thinks that it is mainly for the mere satisfaction of swallowing a pleasant hot fluid that the tea is preferred. It is impossible not to entertain a suspicion that some subtle influence of these stimulating foods is overlooked by this bare chemical analysis. One is certainly inclined to be sceptical of a theory which denies that a cup of tea has much influence beyond that of a warm fluid. Recent researches and experiments upon the nature of stimulants and narcotics are tending very much to modify the sharp distinction formerly maintained between stimulating and nutritious agents; and it may be doubted whether the disproportionate use of tea among the classes who are poorly fed is not of itself strong proof, as exhibiting a sort of instinct that tea has some influence which is, at all events in effect, undistinguishable from nutrition. Still, making every allowance, the results we have quoted are both curious and instructive. The experience of one part of the kingdom ought to be of use in another. Thus, the great nutrition of milk, and the value of cottage gardens, even when they grow nothing better than potatoes, supply the most important hints for improving the condition of our English labourers.—*Times*.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court returned to Windsor on Thursday evening. The Queen appeared to be in excellent health, and graciously acknowledged the loyal salutations with which she was greeted on arrival at the Castle.

On Friday last, being the anniversary of the birthday of the revered Prince Consort, the Queen and all the Royal family repaired early to Frogmore.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg arrived on Saturday on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse left London for the Continent on Saturday. They embarked at Gravesend on board the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*.

The Queen held a Council on Saturday which was attended by Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, and Viscount Palmerston, each of whom subsequently had audience of her Majesty.

On Sunday morning the Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated.

On Monday evening her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Royal family and suite, left Windsor by the Great Western Railway en route for Scotland. The Queen will remain at Balmoral between seven and eight weeks, and then return to Windsor for the winter season. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg will prolong their visit to her Majesty until the return of the Court to Windsor. On her arrival at the Windsor station her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits. The streets from the Castle gate to the station were unusually crowded with spectators.

On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the ladies and gentlemen of their suite, had a picnic on Lochnagar. Although the day was rough and wet, the party enjoyed themselves very much. On Tuesday the Prince and party went to the Glen of Gelder, where the Prince was successful in bringing down three beautiful stags, one of which weighed 15st. 7lb. clean. On Wednesday evening a grand ball was given at the Castle to the tenantry of Abergeldie and Birkhall. The afternoon of Thursday was occupied by a grand picnic given by the Countess of Fife at the romantic falls of Moich above Braemar. It is said that the Prince has instructed Mr. William Smith, the architect of Balmoral Castle, to prepare plans for a palace at Abergeldie.

Since the Earl of Carlisle has been at Castle Howard his general health has improved.

Sir George Grey has respited the unfortunate woman Mary Hartley, who at the last sessions of

the Central Criminal Court was left for execution for the murder of her child. It will be remembered that she placed the body of the infant in the chimney of a public-house in Gray's-inn-road.

The Duke of Newcastle has not materially improved in health since his arrival at Clumber Park.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will visit Liverpool, his native place, on the 10th of October, by invitation of the Mayor.

Viscount Palmerston returned to Cambridge House on Friday afternoon from visiting his constituents at Tiverton, and on Monday left town for Llanarth.

Lord Palmerston is to visit Hereford next Saturday to inaugurate the statue to the late Sir G. C. Lewis.

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., has arrived off Cowes from the coast of Spain.

Her Majesty has presented to the University Library, Sydney, an elegantly-bound copy of "The Principal Speeches and Addresses of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," with an autograph inscription in these words:—"Presented to the Sydney University Library, in memory of her great and good husband, by his broken-hearted widow.—VICTORIA R. 1864."—*The Reader*.

On Tuesday last Iona was visited by the adventurous African explorer, Dr. Livingstone, who, while ashore, intimated his intention of visiting "Ulva's isle," his predecessors' native place. The doctor, who conversed freely with the people while ashore, was on his way to visit his Grace the Duke of Argyll, at Benmore Lodge, in Mull, one of his Grace's shooting quarters, where he is to remain for a short time. The news of the Doctor's visit soon spread, and banners were at once displayed in his honour. Firing commenced, and all the people who assembled to have a "look at him" heartily cheered him on his way to the steamer.

We understand that Mr. Edward Hare, the son of the Rev. R. H. Hare, of Nantwich, has been declared first in a competitive examination for a clerkship in the Legacy Duty branch of the Inland Revenue. This is another instance, in addition to those which have occurred in the Middle-class University Examinations, of the success of the pupils at Woodhousegrove, where Mr. Hare received his education, leaving with a certificate of honour. He was specially prepared for the Civil Service by Mr. J. M. Hare, B.A., who has been successful with his pupils in twelve out of fourteen examinations this year.—*Wesleyan Times*.

Lord Brougham has consented to preside over a meeting of the working men of York, which is fixed to be held in that city during the time of holding the coming Social Science Congress.

It is reported that Mr. Fawcett, the accomplished Professor of Political Economy in Cambridge University, whose blindness was no bar to his coming forward as a candidate at the late election for Brighton, will be ere long married to the Hon. Miss Eden, daughter of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Law, Assize, and Police.

OPEN-AIR LECTURES.—At the Worship-street police-court on Friday, a charge was preferred against a temperance lecturer, named Mote, of creating a disturbance, by addressing a disorderly mob in Worship-square. It appeared from the evidence that the conduct of the mob was very boisterous, and that they employed the most abominable language towards the defendant. That individual contended that it was the duty of the police to protect and not prosecute him. The magistrate, however, was of opinion that the delivery of addresses in the public thoroughfare, and before an audience of this kind, was calculated to lead to a riot, and so bound the prisoner over in his own recognizances to keep the peace for six months.

BUILDING A CHURCH WITHOUT MONEY.—In the Bankruptcy Court, on Thursday, the Rev. F. G. Lee, late of Aberdeen, but now in London, came before the court on his own petition. He ascribes his difficulties to "insufficiency of income, the non-payment of his stipend as incumbent of St. Mary's Chapel, Aberdeen, and the non-arrival of money promised from America towards the erection of the church." The debts and liabilities are returned at about 5,000l. The bankrupt said he was a clergyman of the Church of England. He resided three or four years in Aberdeen, and left in May. The major part of his liabilities had been incurred in building a church at Aberdeen. After the church was built, the Bishop of Aberdeen refused to license it. He came to London to consult with his friends upon his position, and not to avoid his creditors, and he thought he should get more justice in England. The building ground was taken in his name, and he had thereby made himself liable jointly with the churchwardens, and they had thrown the whole liability upon him.—The hearing was adjourned.

ENLISTING FOR THE FEDERALS.—Miles Ellison, the man who was charged a few days ago with inducing the soldiers of the Royal Engineers to desert her Majesty's service, and to go into the Federal army, was again brought before the magistrates at Woolwich on Saturday. The evidence of some more soldiers were taken, but the charge of inciting to actual desertion was not made out. The magistrate in discharging the prisoner remarked on the bad state of discipline observed in the barracks, which admitted of a civilian passing the night there. The prisoner was taken into custody on another charge.

Crimes and Casualties.

A most extraordinary discovery was made on Friday evening in a house in Church-street, Mile-end New Town. From some cause or other, suspicions were aroused that all was not right, and the neighbours made a forcible entry. In the front parlour a woman was found kneeling by the side of a couch quite dead. Lying on the floor, partly in the front parlour and partly in the back parlour, was the body of another woman, also quite dead. In the adjoining room there was a man in a state of idiocy and half naked. There were no marks of a struggle in the rooms, and at present there is no information as to the cause of death. One of the women was the wife of the imbecile, whose name is Beckingham. He has a pension from the Post Office. The other woman was the sister of his wife. The inquest on the deceased was opened on Monday. Evidence was given to the effect that they were both in the habit of drinking freely, and, indeed, the last time they were seen alive they were drunk. The medical gentleman who had made a *post-mortem* examination of the bodies declined to express an opinion as to the cause of death until a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomachs had been made. The inquest was adjourned.

Early on Monday morning a man named Henry Wilkinson, a labourer, murdered his wife by brutally kicking her. They had lived together in a house in Cross-street, Hatton-garden, often quarrelled and made it up again, and on Sunday night had had friends to supper. They went to see these friends off by the last train on the Metropolitan Railway, and one of them kissed Mrs. Wilkinson. This roused her husband's anger. He struck her in the street, and she went home, going to bed with a female lodger. Wilkinson came home shortly after one o'clock, and insisted that his wife should come to him. As she refused, he went to her, dragged her out of bed, and kicked her so that she died. After one of the kicks the unfortunate woman said, "You have now given me my death-blow," and then rolled over and died. After that he pulled her down into his apartment, and laid her dead by the side of her sleeping children, one of them being aged eight, the other four years. Wilkinson was very drunk, but afterwards he helped to carry his wife to his own room, bathed her temples, and fetched her brandy. He was in the habit of ill-treating her when drunk, but was kind when sober. Wilkinson was brought before the Clerkenwell Police-court on Monday, and remanded.

Mr. John M'Crossan, solicitor, of Omagh, county Tyrone, died on Monday morning from injuries inflicted on Saturday evening, by a coachbuilder named M'Loughlin, against whom he had acted as solicitor in a trifling case at the last assizes. Mr. M'Crossan was walking past M'Loughlin's house in Omagh, when an iron rod, six feet long, having a hook with a barbed point, was thrust out of the window of the second storey and plunged into his throat, lifting him off the ground and inflicting a dreadful wound. Mr. M'Crossan lingered in great agony till he expired. M'Loughlin is in custody.

The fatal accidents to bathers have been unusually numerous and melancholy this season. We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Charles Spicer, one of the sons of Henry Spicer, Esq., of Highbury and Bridge-street, Blackfriars. He was drowned while bathing on Tuesday at Barmouth. Mr. Daniel Terry, of Aldersgate-street, was drowned in the same manner at Southend on Sunday week. It is supposed he was seized with cramp. On Sunday week, also, Provost Watson, of Cromarty, was found drowned on the shore where he had gone to bathe a few hours before. A little fellow, aged nine, son of Colonel Munro, of Maidstone, rushed into the water the other day at Herne Bay, where a man was sinking, swam to him, dexterously seized him by the arm, and dragged him ashore.

Mr. Henry T. T. Palmer, Mayor of Woodstock, expired on Sunday week in his pew at church. During the reading of the second lesson he suddenly fell back, as if in a fit, and though medical assistance was immediately procured and restoratives promptly administered, it was found that life was extinct. The congregation was abruptly dismissed as soon as the melancholy event was known.

A brave woman, named Sally Stiggins, wife of one of the lifeboat's crew, seeing a little boy fall out of a boat in Teignmouth Harbour, the other day, went in after him, caught him some depth below the surface as he was sinking, and afterwards safely brought him ashore.

As a police-officer was on duty in Leicester-square, on Thursday night, he saw a man suddenly take hold of a woman by the neck and shake her. The woman ran into an hotel, and immediately afterwards it was found that she had been stabbed in the neck. The man, who turned out to be a saddler, named John Williams, and the husband of the woman, was at once taken into custody, when he expressed much pleasure at having committed the act, and hoped his wife would die. There is no doubt that the deed was committed through jealousy, but fortunately the wound is not likely to prove mortal.

On Saturday morning an old man 74 years of age, named William Cardin, living in Bedminster, fell down dead in the street near his own residence. He was subject to heart-disease.

An alarming railway accident has occurred at Acreington. A number of empty excursion-train carriages were ascending an incline, when a coupling chain broke. Down they came with a fearful impetus, causing a terrible crash of carriages, but happily not on the main line, where a passenger train was waiting to go out of the station. Two of the guards with

the empty carriages did all they could to check the frightful impetus of the train, but their efforts were of little avail; and seeing that a collision was inevitable, they jumped out, and sustained no injury. Five carriages, one first-class, three second, and one third were entirely destroyed. Fortunately, there were no passengers inside, or the destruction of life would have been awful. No doubt the accident was caused by the jerk of the carriage which followed when the rear engine left the train.

A girl, five years old, the daughter of the Rev. G. V. Butler, Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College, fell over the banisters of her father's staircase into the hall, a distance of forty feet, and died the same night.

At Wandsworth, Mrs. Carruthers, an aged widow lady, was holding some toast to the fire, when her sleeve ignited. She was burnt to death.

On Friday a married woman named Esther Samuels, given up to habits of the most desperate intoxication, fell from the window of her room, at 5, Globe-road, Bethnal-green, on to the pavement. She got up and staggered to the nearest public-house, demanded some porter, and almost at the same moment fell dead on the floor.

The papers report a ball-room tragedy. Mr. Horace Clark, residing in Princes-road, Kennington, gave a party on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, and about eight o'clock Mrs. Clark was waltzing with a male relative, when she was observed to laugh in an hysterical manner, and make for an anteroom, the entrance to which she had just gained, when she fell lifeless into the arms of her sister. Her death is attributed to disease of the heart.

Mrs. Mary Beacham, aged 42, residing at Poplar, committed the fatal mistake of introducing arsenic, in lieu of carbonate of soda, into some light cakes, of which she, together with her two daughters, partook, and all of them were taken ill shortly after. Mrs. Beacham died next day, and the daughters are in a precarious state.

Mr. Ralph Young, an assistant with Mr. James Gilpin, chemist, Newcastle-on-Tyne, thirty years of age, and the son of a missionary, was returning from a month's holiday on the continent, and fell into the harbour of Dieppe and was drowned. His body was subsequently found, but some days elapsed before it was identified.

"Headers" in shallow water are very dangerous. The other day a young man named M'Crutchin, about seventeen years of age, jumped head-foremost into the sea at Hastings from a machine into two feet of water and dislocated his spine. He expired in twenty-four hours.

Miscellaneous News.

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 127 during the week.

THE CHOLERA IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—It is asserted that Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in the Lincolnshire fens, and proved fatal in several cases, owing (it is said by the medical men) to the long-continued drought, which has caused the drains to become little better than stagnant pools. The East Fen, in the neighbourhood of Boston and along by the banks of the Bell drain are the places where it has made the greatest devastation.—*Times*.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—There are at present residing in the same mansion in Cardiganshire three sisters, whose united ages fall but 17 years short of three centuries. The sisters have reached the respective ages of 92, 94, and 97 years, and are one and all in the enjoyment of good health and unimpaired faculties. Even the oldest of the three is able at present to dispense with the use of spectacles in reading—a circumstance almost unprecedented at such ripe age.—*Times*.

TRADE RETURNS.—From the Board of Trade returns for last month, it appears that the declared value of our imports during the month was 14,394,364*l.*, as compared with 13,648,840*l.* in July, 1863, and 12,131,801*l.* in July, 1862. The exports in June last were 13,978,526*l.* The total value of cotton manufactures exported in July was 3,984,179*l.*, as against 3,552,156*l.* in 1863, and 3,252,669*l.* in 1862. For the seven months the exports were—1864, 26,384,995*l.*; 1863, 19,094,206*l.*; and 1862, 18,683,916*l.*

FRAUDS IN WINES.—Considerable attention has recently been directed to the extensive frauds practised upon the public by the importation and sale of spurious wines purporting to be champagnes produced by eminent makers, and bearing upon the corks forged brands of their trade-marks, and it is believed that the energetic measures adopted in the Court of Chancery by the firms whose brands were so forged have to a great extent been successful in putting a check to the evil. According to *Le Moniteur Vinicole*, a similar fraudulent practice has been prevalent in the brandy trade.

THE STATE OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—The *Times* publishes a very unpleasant statement, an analysis of a report by Dr. E. Smith, a physician selected by the Privy Council to inquire into the cottage dietaries of the empire. He reports that a man wants on an average 28,600 grains of carbon and 1,300 grains nitrogen per diem. Only one class of operatives get enough nitrogen, and as to carbon a fifth of all agricultural labourers have too little, while it is probable that among the women the proportion is much greater. In Berkshire, Somersetshire, and Oxfordshire, the people have not enough of either kind. The lords of the land on which these

people live are the richest and happiest class [which ever existed in history. Yet if we are to believe the *Times*, Lord Palmerston, and the old Liberals generally, there is nothing remaining to be accomplished. "Everybody in this country," said the Premier at Tiverton, "is alive." Quite true, but is every man who will work fed? Science says he isn't, and we suppose somebody with 10,000*l.* a-year will next week expose the "exaggerations of scientific philanthropy."—*Spectator*.

COUNTRY HOMES FOR ARTISANS.—By the Great Eastern (Metropolitan Extension) Act, which has recently become law, the Company undertakes to run a train from Edmonton and Walthamstow to Liverpool-street, in the City, every morning before seven o'clock, and back again every evening at six o'clock, as may be most convenient for artisans, mechanics, and labourers, at a charge not above a penny per journey; but they are not to be compelled to issue such tickets for a less period than one week, nor without reasonable satisfaction that applicants are of the working classes.—*Builder*.

MR. BRIGHT, M.P., AND THE SUTHERLAND MINISTER.—Mr. Bright, M.P., has written to the editor of the *Elgin Courier* contradicting the story of a conversation betwixt himself and a Sutherlandshire minister, alleged to have taken place on a coach somewhere north of Inverness. The hon. gentleman says:—"I write to inform you that the story is mainly a fabrication, and that the conversation thus reported never took place. I may say further, that I think the ingenious inventor of the anecdote is not well acquainted with the ministers of your country, or he would not have charged any one of them with the utterance of language such as he has placed in the mouth of my fellow-traveller."

THERE WAS AN EXECUTION for murder at Gloucester on Saturday morning. The man who was hung was Lewis Gough, convicted of having killed an old woman named Mary Curthoys at Thornbury, near Bristol. There were about 15,000 persons present. It may be remembered that Gough, in a state of jealousy, though the woman was sixty-two years of age, knocked her down with a hammer and cut her throat. His conduct after his condemnation was very stoical. He ate and drank with apparent appetite, and actually increased in flesh. The chaplain of the gaol, the Rev. L. A. Dudley, found him ignorant of the commonest forms of religion, but exhibiting a willingness to receive instruction. He never avoided the subject of the crime for which he had been condemned, and admitted the justice of his sentence.

THE LATE INUNDATION NEAR SHEFFIELD.—The General Committee of the Bradford Flood Relief Fund met on Wednesday to receive a report from the executive committee. The surplus in hand is 19,000*l.*, out of a total subscription of 49,000*l.* The committee decided to prosecute as against the Water Company the claims that have been made over to them by the recipients of relief; and the amount that they will recover is estimated at 11,000*l.* That will swell the surplus to 30,000*l.*, and the opinion of the donors will be asked as to the best mode of disposing of this large sum. A meeting of the Rotherham subscribers to the Sheffield Flood Relief Fund was held on Wednesday evening, and a resolution passed to return the subscriptions, charging the costs, not on contributions from places of worship and manufactories, but on the larger subscriptions only.—*Sheffield Independent*.

AN ORGAN-GRINDERS' COLONY.—The chief colonies of the Italian organ-grinders in London are in the neighbourhood of Great Saffron-hill and Eyre-street-hill, where the sanitary officers of the Holborn district frequently meet with cases of overcrowded dwellings of a most dangerous character. In Eyre-place it was lately found that as many as fourteen organ-grinders slept in one room, and, not content with that, beds were made up on the staircases. Dr. Gibbon, Medical Officer of Health, on going into the rooms soon after the men had left, found the stench unbearable, and he had, in consequence, an attack of low fever for a week afterwards. Angelo Calarossa, the occupier of Nos. 1 and 2, Eyre-place, was summoned, by order of the District Board, to the Clerkenwell Police-court, before Mr. D'Eyncourt, for such dangerous overcrowding, when it was found that nearly all the occupiers had left for the country, and the cause of complaint thereby been removed. The magistrate adjourned the summons for a month, an undertaking being given that not more than six persons should be allowed to sleep in one room.—*City Press*.

CAPTURE OF THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER GEORGIA.—The Federal frigate Niagara has captured the Georgia and sent her under a prize crew to New York. The Georgia was, it is said, sold in Liverpool some time ago to Mr. E. Bates, a merchant of that town. The Portuguese Government are reported to have chartered her for the conveyance of mails and passengers to the Azores or the West Indies. She was on her voyage from Liverpool to Lisbon, when on Monday, the 15th, she was overhauled by the Niagara some twenty miles away from the Portuguese port. Her captain protested against the seizure, but his protest was disregarded. He and his crew were transferred to the Niagara, which on Thursday landed them at Dover. It seems now to be the general opinion that the capture of the Georgia by a Federal man-of-war, notwithstanding that she had passed from the service of the Confederates, was quite in accordance with international law. A case "on all fours" with this occurred in 1807, when the capture by an English frigate of a Dutch ship-of-war that had been sold to a neutral Power, was upheld by Lord Stowell. He decided that while a merchant vessel belonging to a belligerent might be sold in a neutral

port without being liable to subsequent capture, the validity of such a sale in the case of a man-of-war could not be sustained. "The distinction between merchant ships and ships-of-war," says the *Daily News*, "is founded on common sense. The thing objected to is not the purchase of belligerent property; but it is the purchase of an enemy's vessel-of-war lying imprisoned in a neutral port, whence she is unable to escape. A vessel under such circumstances is not an object fairly within the range of commercial speculation."

ARCHITECTURAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—It is hardly too much to say that the City of London, in many of its more central parts, is now in process of reconstruction; for never within living memory were there more building operations in simultaneous progress than at present. At present in Lombard-street alone four banking-houses, all within sight from one point, are being rebuilt in a style of palatial grandeur. The most striking of these buildings is that intended to be used as the bank of Messrs. Bevan. It is of four stories, and upwards of sixty feet high, with a frontage of nearly 100 feet in width, and extends backwards from Lombard-street 115 feet. The front is built almost entirely of Portland stone, and presents a very magnificent appearance, having a principal entrance in the centre of stately proportions, and being adorned by massive columns and an elegant cornice. The building, which throughout is fire-proof, will probably cost 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* Scarcely less striking is that now in course of construction in the same street, for the accommodation, principally, of the Royal Insurance Company. It is also four stories high, with an extensive frontage of stone. Near to it, a building intended for a bank, and facing Lombard-street and Clement's-lane, has recently been begun. As yet the walls are but little above the foundations; but enough is visible to indicate the elegance of the design, a prominent feature being the introduction into the elevation of pillars of polished granite.—*Times*.

WORKING CLASS VISIT TO THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.—In accordance with the express wish of the Queen, the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, was opened to the public free of charge on Friday, being the anniversary of the birthday of the late Prince Consort. The grounds were thrown open at ten o'clock, but long before that hour great numbers of people waited for admission at all the entrances, reminding one of the crowds that used to besiege the approaches to the Exhibition of 1862 in its earlier days. The gardens continued open until seven in the evening, and it was estimated that not less than 120,000 people visited them in the course of the day. There were three places of entrance, and at one alone as many as 33,700 persons, young and old, passed in. The weather was delightfully fine, and the vast crowd, composed of all classes, but especially of the middle and lower, with a large proportion of children, appeared thoroughly to enjoy themselves and to appreciate her Majesty's condescension. The conservatory, orchard-houses, the arcades, and the maze were all open to the visitors, and the cascades and Minton's fountain played during the day. No tickets were issued, and scarcely any restriction was placed upon the visitors, who were free to go where they pleased, there being only a modest request by the council that they would not use the flower garden as a place for refreshment. Refreshments were sold at moderate rates, but visitors were permitted to bring their own, and the south arcades at the lower end of the garden, as in the Exhibition of 1862, and either of the annexes, might be and were used for the purpose. The pupils of several schools, that of the Duke of York among the rest, went in procession with their banners and bands, for which they had the express permission of the council. Other bands were stationed at various parts of the gardens, and played at intervals during the day. A body of metropolitan police was in attendance, but was so distributed over the grounds as to appear as little obtrusive as possible, and they were especially charged to instruct visitors as to the several places of exit. Towards evening the Old Hundredth Psalm, with a hymn composed by the Prince Consort, and the National Anthem, were sung with fine effect by the visitors on the upper terrace, the singing being led by trumpeters. With that the *fête* terminated, and the vast multitude slowly retired from the grounds.

STORY OF A MODERN ORSON.—Much excitement has prevailed in Swaledale, Arkendale, the borders of Westmoreland, as well as at Barnard Castle and Richmond, by the proceedings of a man who lived in the woods and on the moors. He was of middle height; and, though of slender build, he possessed considerable muscular power, as was evidenced by his surprising activity. His clothing consisted of a fragment of an old dressing-gown, reaching from his waist to his knees, fastened round him with a cord, and a few rags clinging to his shoulders. His feet and legs were covered with dry black mud. His hair and beard were long and matted, saving which there was nothing ferocious in his aspect, his features being naturally mild, and not unprepossessing. Occasionally he had approached farmhouses; and, at Scargill and other places, kind-hearted people had given him food, which he had eaten with avidity, but he had refused to accept the clothes offered him. He ran with wonderful speed, sometimes leaping into the air, and glancing behind him at nearly every step. He seemed to have no fixed route, but diverged on each side of the way as he rapidly traversed the ground. It is thought that he must in some degree have subsisted upon such game or vermin as he could catch; and he has been observed eating the garbage lying in the vicinity of farmhouses. He was perfectly inoffensive; but his singular appear-

ance, and his mode of running and screaming, had terrified many women and children. It is related also that a man living at a farm near Barnard Castle had risen early to go to the coal-pits, but had been so frightened by the sudden appearance of the "wild man," that he hastily unyoked the horses, hurried back to the house, and barricaded the doors and windows. There is no doubt that the "wild man" is a harmless lunatic who has escaped from confinement. The police have been on the look-out for several weeks, but have failed to capture him until the present week, when the police stationed at Greta-bridge succeeded, after an exciting chase, in securing him. He stands remanded for fourteen days to Northallerton gaol, in order that inquiries might be made concerning him.—*Yorkshire Gazette*.

THE PNEUMATIC RAILWAY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Saturday a most interesting and important experiment, which may possibly commence a new system of locomotion and be of wonderful effect, was completed in the gardens of the Crystal Palace. At the bottom of the broad central walk, on the left hand, between the armoury which was built for the proposed practice-butts of the London Rifle Brigade, which have been abandoned, and the cricket-ground—has been constructed a short railway, in which the pneumatic principle, already in successful operation for the transmission of parcels, is applied for passenger traffic. The inventor of the application (Mr. Ramall) has carried out the works here and illustrated his plan at an expense of many thousands of pounds, for a body of practical scientific men of great experience, amongst whom may be named Sir M. Peto, Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Brassey, and Mr. Betts. The experimental line is 600 yards long, and for the whole distance a tunnel. It has been arranged in this distance that the ordinary features incident to such undertakings shall be illustrated in an exaggerated degree, and a gradient of 1 in 15 and a curve of eight chains radius is contrived. The tunnel is 10 feet high and 9 feet wide, covering an ordinary railroad, upon which runs the carriage. This carriage is in form like an omnibus, having seats lengthways and doors at each end. Attached to one end of the carriage, the framework is extended nearly to the same size as the tunnel, and round the edge of this framework are placed a description of bristles which brush against the brickwork and fill up the space of the tunnel entirely, almost air-tight. The motive power is given by means of a simple apparatus, consisting of two discs, 22 feet in diameter, which revolve in an iron case, and to which motion is given by a small steam-engine. This drives the air into the tunnel. The carriage is thus blown through, the ordinary break power being used. The small railway was worked with perfect success on Saturday, and was examined and tested by a great number of scientific gentlemen of high standing. It continues in operation, and will doubtless attract a great amount of interest.

LORD KINNAIRD AND THE DUNDKE SWEEPS.—The *Dundee Advertiser* thus describes an interesting event—the entertainment, at Rossie Priory, of the Dundee chimney-sweeps and their families, the whole party numbering forty-two individuals:—"The 'bus halted, with great cheering, at the west front of the Priory, about twelve o'clock. Here they received a cordial welcome from Lord and Lady Kinnaird. The party then took a saunter through a portion of the extensive policies, landing at the ancient church of Rossie. The inscriptions in the 'auld kirkyard' were scanned with interest, and the interior of the now restored church being open to the party, proved a great attraction. The beautiful marble effigies of the late Masters Victor and Charles led to much serious observation. The children here began to sing 'Rest for the weary,' which had a beautiful and startling effect in the place. After a further saunter the company sat down on the grass, at the cricket-ground, and, after a blessing was asked by the sweeps' chaplain, they were suitably entertained to a substantial dinner. After dinner they were swinging at various kinds of swings, and various gymnastic exercises were engaged in by old and young. Races were run, and also games of football, &c., engaged in, the prizes being handsome pocket Bibles. The juveniles were all supplied with toys. Lady Kinnaird emptied a large basket of mixtures not only among the juveniles, but also the adults. In the course of the afternoon a visit was paid to the fruit and flower gardens. Lady Kinnaird also conducted sections of the party through the house. On all being again assembled at the cricket-ground, an excellent tea was served, after which Mr. Charles Dye, on behalf of the party, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Kinnaird for his very great kindness at this time, and also for the famous festival he provided for them in Dundee last winter. His lordship replied. He said he was very much pleased with the appearance they presented, especially the wives and children. He said we were all the children of the same Heavenly Father, and the same Saviour died for us all. God in His good providence had blessed him with means, and he felt bound to do what he could with them for the advantage of others. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than seeing others happy. He was happy to-day in seeing them at the Priory, and he was sure that they were all thoroughly satisfied that they could spend a day happily without whisky. An interesting conversation ensued between Lord Kinnaird and several of the party, of a kind not usually seen in the columns of a newspaper. At the close the chimney-sweeps, as by one instinctive impulse, went and shook hands with his lordship, and as the vehicle was about to leave hearty cheers were given to Lord and Lady Kinnaird, and also to the Hon. Major Ogilvy and Mrs. Ogilvy, who were present. The 'bus drove off from the friendly

Priory amidst much cheering. The whole proceedings passed off with entire success."

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—On Thursday morning, a most interesting ceremony of marriage took place at the Church of St. James's, Piccadilly. The bridegroom, Lieutenant Samuel Wyld Hardinge, who is about thirty years of age, was an officer in the United States navy, holding the rank of lieutenant on board the American war steamer *Connecticut*. The lady, who is about the same age as the gallant bridegroom, was the daughter of General Boyd, of the army of the Southern States, who lately expired in prison, having been made prisoner by the Federals. The lady's career is full of the most eventful, heroic, and romantic features. Her father, General Boyd, who possessed vast estates in the territory of Virginia, early embraced the cause of Southern independence, and was soon entrusted with a command, obtaining the rank of a general. His daughter, the bride, enthusiastically embraced the same cause, followed her father to the field, and accompanied him throughout the campaign with the celebrated Stonewall Jackson, and on two occasions, heroically, as a modern Joan of Arc, led on the troops to battle; she was, however, in a skirmish captured and made prisoner, and conveyed to Washington, where she was imprisoned. Here she remained thirteen months, when she was exchanged for General Cochrane, who had been made prisoner by the Confederates. On her return to the South, she went on board the *Greyhound*, Confederate steamer, which was captured by the Federal steamer *Connecticut* while running the blockade. Lieutenant Hardinge was sent on board the *Greyhound* as prize-master, with the young heroine as prisoner. The result was that they mutually became enamoured, and escaped together from the ship, and found their way to this country, the bride having succeeded in withdrawing her lover from his allegiance to the United States flag, and enlisted his sympathies and support for the South. It is the intention of Lieutenant Hardinge, with his bride, to leave this country at the latter end of September, to run the blockade, and enter the service of the Southern States. The marriage cortege was comparatively private, being confined to the bridesmaid and two or three lady friends, the bridegroom being attended by a number of American gentlemen connected with the South. After the conclusion of the ceremony the parties repaired to the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, where the bridegroom has resided since his sojourn in this country, and partook of an excellent *déjeuner*.

WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS.—In some respects the most remarkable of the Model Lodging-houses in the metropolis are those which have been due to the liberality of Miss Burdett Coutts and Mr. Peabody. In a district about half a mile north-east of Shore-ditch Church is Columbia-square, a name given by Miss Burdett Coutts to the handsomest cluster of workmen's dwellings hitherto erected in the metropolis. Four clusters or blocks of building enclose the four sides of an open quadrangle, and have two frontages, one towards the quadrangle, and one towards the roads outside. For distinction, the four blocks are known respectively as Columbia square East, West, North, and South. Each block is of great length, five storeys high, and fitted with baths, wash-houses, club-rooms, and numerous appliances conducive to health, cleanliness, and comfort. There are 390 rooms for 183 families. In the centre of the quadrangle is an elegant cross or architectural tower, bearing a few inscriptions; and northward of the cluster, separated from it only by a pleasant raised terrace, is a commodious new church, with school and parsonage. The rents average about 2*s.* per room (a standard very extensively adopted in such buildings), and the tenements are eagerly sought for. Still more recently, another cluster has been built, somewhat southward of the last, and in the thickly populated district of Spitalfields. The reader will remember that Mr. Peabody, an American merchant who had made a large fortune in England, some time ago made over the noble sum of a hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling to trustees, to be applied as they might think best for the benefit of the poor of London. As the gift was a very unusual one (the donor being still alive), so is the duty of the trustees a delicate one; for they have to choose between conflicting modes of benefiting the poor of so great a metropolis, and are inundated with applications from committees and secretaries of institutions. The trustees determined that one of their first enterprises should be the erection of a group of lodging-houses, to assist in putting to the test of experience the problem of making such places self-paying. A site was purchased at the junction of White Lion-street with Commercial-street, Spitalfields; and on this site a handsome structure has lately been opened. The building has two main fronts, of 215 feet and 140 feet respectively, domestic Gothic in their architecture, and decidedly an ornament in a neighbourhood where handsome buildings are "few and far between." A peculiarity in this structure is, that the basement, ground floor, and first floor, are built as shops, store-rooms, and dwelling-rooms for the shopkeepers; irrespective of the tenements (of two or three rooms each) on the second and third floors, well furnished with cupboards, cooking-ranges, boilers, ovens, lavatories, baths, &c.—*Chambers's Journal*.

Army pies are so terribly tough that the soldiers call them leather pies. A poor fellow of Grant's army, whose arm had just being amputated, was being carried past a stand the other day where an old woman was selling pies, when he raised himself in the ambulance, and called out, "I say, old lady, are those pies sewed or pegged?"—*American Paper*.

Literature.

MR. TENNYSON'S NEW POEMS.*

Mr. Tennyson's powers and characteristics as a poet receive no new illustration from the volume he has just published; yet it will satisfy the universal expectation with which it has been awaited, and will add to the honours with which his name is already laden. We are not inclined to the task of criticism; and, indeed, little could be said critically of this volume specially, which has not been already said of the poet's earlier or later works, as to felicities of diction, originality of fancy, musical expression, and so on: so that simply professing our admiration, and our contentment on the whole, we shall offer our readers some account of its contents, with such extracts as we can find space for.

There is here a little poem—a graceful trifle—that has a touch of true sarcasm, uttered with laughing humour, and called *The Flower*. It seems to us to point back to the time when critics found Mr. Tennyson's early works to have chiefly "fanciful conceits" and "affected expressions,"—placed him amongst the "secondary poets,"—cautioned him that he had "more to unlearn than to learn in the art of poetry,"—and thought him excellent when he "reminded them of Leigh Hunt"! How delighted and proud are now the few who saw in the Tennyson of '32 the singer of the coming time, we need not say: and how amused the poet himself must sometimes be at the predictions he has falsified, at the patronage promised "if he would 'shake off,' &c., &c., at the super-subtle criticism he sometimes provoked, as now seen in the light of a popularity greater perhaps than any of our poets ever attained in his lifetime, we sometimes have fancied to ourselves with no little enjoyment. And so we are right pleased with this allegory of *The Flower*.

"Once in a golden hour
I cast to earth a seed;
Up there came a flower,
The people said, a weed.

"To and fro they went
Thro' my garden bower,
And muttering discontent,
Cursed me and my flower.

"Then it grew so tall
It wore a crown of light,
But thieves from o'er the wall
Stole the seed by night.

"Sow'd it far and wide,
By every town and tower,
Till all the people cried,
'Splendid is the flower.'

"Read my little fable:
He that runs may read.
Most can raise the flowers now,
For all have got the seed.

"And some are pretty enough,
And some are poor indeed;
And now again the people
Call it but a weed."

The poem which gives its name to this volume, *Enoch Arden*, is a domestic story; and in character belongs to the same class with "Dora." Some of its descriptions are exquisitely perfect, but its incidents are painful; and the subject is justified only by its illustration of the utter self-sacrifice of perfect love. Enoch Arden, an orphan sailor boy, Philip Ray, the miller's son, and Annie Lee, dwelt as children in the same sea-side village: and both boys loved the girl,—and Enoch spoke his love, but Philip loved in silence. Annie and Enoch were wed; and Philip had to bear "a lifelong hunger 'in his heart.'" Enoch's seafaring life prospered at first, and children were born to him; but, after seven years, when he was intent on giving his babes a better bringing up than his or Annie's had been, a broken limb thwarted all his plans, and plunged him almost in despair. On his recovery, he resolved to sell his boat, for others had succeeded in winning his trade; and, with the produce, to place Annie in a store to maintain the children, while he himself should go as a boatswain in a vessel bound to China; hoping that, after two or three voyages, he might return rich—

"Become the master of a larger craft,
With fuller profits lead an easier life,
Have all his pretty young ones educated,
And pass his days in peace among his own."

Annie opposed the plan; but Enoch persuaded her to be content it should be so; though, when parting with her, she said,—

"O Enoch, you are wise;
And yet for all your wisdom well know I
That I shall look upon your face no more."

And so it proved. After a successful passage,

* *Enoch Arden*, &c. By ALFRED TENNYSON, D.C.L., Poet Laureate. E. Moxon and Co.

Enoch was wrecked on the home-voyage, and was stranded on an isle—

"Rich, but the loneliest of a lonely sea."

Two others were saved with him; but they soon died; and Enoch was alone. And through twelve long years he watched in his loneliness, and waited for deliverance. Mr. Tennyson's incomparable powers of description, and the uniting of the outward scene to the inward feeling in description, must be allowed self-representation here: and we take the fine passage following, as one of the glories of the poem.

"The mountain wooded to the peak, the lawns,
And winding glades high up like ways to heaven,
The slender cocoa's drooping crown of plumes,
The lightning flash of insect and of bird,
The lustre of the long convolvulus
That coil'd around the stately stems, and ran
Even to the limit of the land, the glows
And glories of the broad belt of the world,
All these he saw; but what he fain had seen
He could not see, the kindly human face,
Nor ever hear a kindly voice, but heard
The myriad shriek of wheeling ocean-fowl,
The league-long roller thundering on the reef,
The moving whisper of huge trees that branch'd
And blossom'd in the zenith, or the sweep
Of some precipitous rivulet to the wave,
As down the shore he ranged, or all day long
Sat often in the seaward-gazing gorge,
A shipwreck'd sailor, waiting for a sail:
No sail from day to day, but every day
The sunrise broken into scarlet shafts
Among the palms and ferns and precipices;
The blaze upon the waters to the east;
The blaze upon his island overhead;
The blaze upon the waters to the west;
Then the great stars that globed themselves in heaven,
The hollow-bellowing ocean, and again
The scarlet shafts of sunrise—but no sail.

"There often as he watch'd or seem'd to watch,
So still, the golden lizard on him paused,
A phantom made of many phantoms moved
Before him, haunting him, or he himself
Moved haunting people, things and places, known
Far in a darker isle beyond the line;
The babes, their babble, Annie, the small house,
The climbing street, the mill, the leafy lanes,
The peacock-yewtree, and the lonely Hall,
The horse he drove, the boat he sold, the chill
November dawns and dewy-glooming dawns,
The gentle shower, the smell of dying leaves,
And the low moan of leaden-colour'd seas.

"Once, likewise, in the ringing of his ears,
Tho' faintly, merrily—far and far away—
He heard the pealing of his parish bells;
Then, tho' he knew not wherefore, started up
Shuddering, and when the beautiful hateful isle
Return'd upon him, had not his poor heart
Spoken with that, which being everywhere
Lies none, who speaks with him, seem all alone,
Surely the man had died of solitude."

After years of weary waiting, and of hope against hope, Enoch was at last delivered; and returned to his village-home: but only to find that he had become forgotten, and his wife, after suffering much, had yielded to the renewed love-pleadings of Philip Ray—to whom she and her children had owed much kind helpfulness in dark and sorrowful days—and had become his wife, and had a new babe on her knees. Then Enoch determined not to make himself known,—not to ruin the fresh happiness which Annie and Philip were innocently but mistakenly enjoying. But, utterly crushed with grief, he went one evening to get his last glimpse of them through the window of their house.

"For cups and silver on the burnish'd board
Sparkled and shone, so genial was the hearth;
And on the right hand of the hearth he saw
Philip, the slighted suitor of old times,
Stout, rosy, with his babe across his knees;
And o'er her second father stooped a girl,
A later but a loftier Annie Lee,
Fair-haired and tall, and from her lifted hand
Dangled a length of ribbon and a ring
To tempt the babe, who rear'd his creasy arms,
Caught at and ever missed it, and they laugh'd.
And on the left hand of the hearth he saw
The mother glancing often toward her babe,
But turning now and then to speak with him,
Her son, who stood beside her tall and strong,
And saying that which pleased him, for he smiled.

"Now, when the dead man came to life beheld
His wife, his wife no more, and saw the babe
Hers, yet not his, upon the father's knee,
And all the warmth, the peace, the happiness,
And his own children, tall and beautiful,
And him, that other, reigning in his place,
Lord of his rights and of his children's love,—
Then he, tho' Miriam Lane had told him all,
Because things seen are mightier than things heard,
Stagger'd and shook, holding the branch, and fear'd
To send abroad a shrill and terrible cry,
Which in one moment, like the blast of doom,
Would shatter all the happiness of the hearth.

"He therefore, turning softly like a thief,
Lest the harsh shingle should grate underfoot,
And feeling all along the garden-wall,
Lest he should swoon and tumble and be found
Crept to the gate, and open'd it, and closed,
As lightly as a sick man's chamber-door,
Behind him, and came out upon the waste.

"And there he would have knelt, but that his knees
Were feeble, so that falling prone he dug
His fingers into the wet earth, and pray'd.

"Too hard to bear! why did they take me thence?
O God Almighty, blessed Saviour, Thou

That did'st uphold me on my desert isle,
Uphold me, Father, in my loneliness
A little longer! aid me, give me strength
Not to tell her, never to let her know;
Help me not to break in upon her peace.
My children, too! must I not speak to these?
They know me not. I should betray myself.
Never: no father's kiss for me—the girl
So like her mother, and the boy, my son."

"There speech and thought and nature fail'd a little,
And he lay entranced; but when he rose and paced
Back toward his solitary home again,
All down the long and narrow street he went
Beating it in upon his weary brain,
As tho' it were the burthen of a song,
'Not to tell her, never to let her know.'"

The second poem, "Aylmer's Field," is a tale of retribution,—and, though the subject is not novel, it is told with exquisite perfectness. Sir Aylmer Aylmer is a proud and imperious baronet, who, discovering the love of his daughter, his only child, for one who had been her youthful companion, but was poor and of no higher rank than the profession of the law gave him, forbade her marriage, and subjected her to tyrannies under which she drooped and died. Edith's lover, Leolin Averill, driven to madness, committed suicide. The baronet and his lady are thus sketched:—

"Sir Aylmer Aylmer, that almighty man,
The county god—in whose capacious hall,
Hung with a hundred shields, the family tree
Sprang from the midriff of a prostrate king—
Whose blazing wyvern weather-cock'd the spire,
Stood from his walls and wing'd his entry-gates,
And swang besides on many a windy sign—
Whose eyes from under a pyramidal head
Saw from his windows nothing save his own—
What lovelier of his own had he than her,
His only child, his Edith, whom he loved
As heiress and not heir regretfully?
But 'he that marries her marries her name':
This fiat somewhat soothed himself and wife,
His wife, a faded beauty of the Baths,
Inspired as the queen upon a card;
Her all of thought and bearing hardly more
Than his own shadow in a sickly sun.
A land of hops and poppy-mingled corn.
Little about it stirring save a brook!
A sleepy land where under the same wheel
The same old rut would deepen year by year;
Where almost all the village had one name,
Where Aylmer followed Aylmer at the Hall
And Averill Averill at the Rectory
Thrice over; so that Rectory and Hall,
Bound in an immemorial intimacy,
Were open to each other; tho' to dream
That Love could bind them closer well had made
The hoar hair of the baronet bristle up
With horror, worse than had he heard his priest
Preach an inverted Scripture, sons of men,
Daughters of God; so sleepy was the land."

And here are Leolin and Edith in their young bright days:—

"Sanguine he was: a but less vivid hue
Than of that islet in the chesnut bloom
Flamed in his cheek; and eager eyes, that still
Took joyful note of all things joyful, beam'd
Beneath a manelike mass of rolling gold,
Their best and brightest, when they dwelt on hers,
Edith, whose pensive beauty, perfect else,
But subject to the season or the mood,
Shone like a mystic star between the less
And greater glory varying to and fro.
We know not wherefore; bounteously made,
And yet so finely, that a troublous touch
Thinned, or would seem to thin, her in a day,
A joyous to dilate, as toward the light.
And these had been together from the first.
Leolin's first nurse was, five years after, hers:
So much the boy foreran; but when his date
Doubled her own, for want of playmates, he
Had tost his ball and flown his kite, and roll'd
His hoop to pleasure Edith, with her dipt
Against the rush of air in the prone swing,
Made blossom-ball or daisy-chain, arranged
Her garden, sow'd her name and kept it green
In living letters, told her fairy tales,
Show'd her the fairy footings on the grass,
The little dells of cowslip, fairy palms,
The pretty maretail forest, fairy pines,
Or from the tiny pitted target blew
What look'd a flight of arrows aim'd
All at one mark, all hitting: make-believes
For Edith and himself: or else he forged,
But that was later, boyish histories
Of battle, bold adventure, dungeon, wreck,
Flights, terrors, sudden rescues, and true love
Crowned after trial; sketches rude and faint,
But where a passion yet unborn perhaps
Lay hidden as the music of the moon
Sleeps in the plain eggs of the nightingale.
And thus together, save for college-times
Or Temple-eaten terms, a couple, fair
As ever painter painted, poet sang,
Or Heaven in lavish bounty moulded, grew."

Mr. Tennyson has hardly ever excelled this in delicate description and lively suggestiveness. The tragedy of Aylmer House was not closed with the deaths of Edith and Leolin:—in one month,

"Through weary and yet ever wearier hours,
The childless mother went to seek her child":

—and Sir Aylmer—

"fixt eyes of painted ancestors
Staring for ever from their gilded walls
On him their last descendant, his own head
Began to droop, to fall; the man became
Imbecile; his one word was 'desolate';
Dead for two years before his death was he."

The baronet's word "desolate" was the echo

from his soul of the rector's (Leolin's brother) sermon when the young lovers died:—that sermon, as given by the poet, full of wild mournfulness and stern rebuke, could hardly be defended elsewhere than in a poem, but is very powerful. And the end of the story is,—

"Then the great Hall was wholly broken down,
And the broad woodland parcelled into farms;
And where the two contrived their daughter's good,
Lies the hawk's cast, the mole has made his run,
The hedgehog underneath the plaitain bores,
The rabbit fondles his own harmless face,
The slow-worm creeps, and the thin weasel there
Follows the mouse, and all is open field."

Of the remaining poems contained in this volume several have appeared in magazines. "Sea Dreams" was contributed to *Macmillan*; and we had our say about it at the time, and have not much modified our rather unfavourable opinion. It is generally supposed that this piece was "written to order" for the Cambridge publishers, at an unparalleled remuneration; but we believe we are right in saying that it was in the poet's desk long before any application for a contribution to the magazine. "The Grandmother" came out in *Once a Week*, we think; and is a most truthfully-conceived and naturally-worded dramatic study. The classical "Tithonus" has also called for our admiring homage; and we have dealt critically with the "Experiments" in versification. Besides these, there is the "Wel-come to Alexandra." Of the new poems, "The Voyage" and "The Islet" are delicious in phrase, and each has a deep meaning gleaming upward through its transparent wave. "The Northern Farmer" is a very powerful sketch, full of vitality, quaintness, and truth: but, as we cannot give it entire, we will not spoil what is essentially a whole, by an extract that could hardly be more than a specimen of the Lincolnshire dialect. With one graceful trifle we close:—

"THE RINGLET."

"Your Ringlets, your Ringlets,
That look so golden-gay,
If you will give me one, but one,
To kiss it night and day,
Then never chilling touch of Time
Will turn it silver gray;
And then shall I know it is all true gold,
To flame and sparkle and stream as of old,
Till all the comets in heaven are cold
And all her stars decay.
'Then take it, love, and put it by;
This cannot change, nor yet can I.'

2.

"My Ringlet, my Ringlet,
That art so golden-gay,
Now never chilling touch of Time
Can turn thee silver-gray;
And a lad may wink, and a girl may hint,
And a fool may say his say;
For my doubts and fears were all amiss,
And I swear henceforth by this and this,
That a doubt will only come for a kiss,
And a fear to be kissed away.
'Then kiss it, love, and put it by;
If this can change, why so can I.'

II.

"O Ringlet, O Ringlet,
I kiss'd you night and day,
And Ringlet, O Ringlet,
You still are golden-gay,
But Ringlet, O Ringlet,
You should be silver-gray;
For what is this which now I'm told,
I that took you for true gold,
She that gave you's bought and sold,
Sold, sold.

2

"O Ringlet, O Ringlet,
She blushed a rosy red,
When Ringlet, O Ringlet,
She clipt you from her head,
And Ringlet, O Ringlet,
She gave you me, and said,
'Come, kiss it, love, and put it by;
If this can change, why so can I,
O fie, you golden nothing, fie
You golden lie.

3

"O Ringlet, O Ringlet,
I count you much to blame.
For, Ringlet, O Ringlet,
You put me much to shame.
So, Ringlet, O Ringlet,
I doom you to the flame.
For what is this which now I learn,
Has given all my faith a turn?
Burn, you glossy heretic, burn,
Burn, burn."

How much elegance and truth and feeling there may be in a trifle! This is absolutely perfect in its kind.

THE ENGLISH POSSESSIVE CASE SUFFIX.*

Mr. Matthew Arnold has a subtle and ingenious, if not altogether convincing, paper in this month's *Cornhill*, on the "Literary Influence of Academies." He supposes, that if in this

* An Inquiry into the Character and Origin of the Possessive Augment in English and in Cognate Dialects. By JAMES MANNING, Q.A.S., Recorder of Oxford. London: Trübner.

country we had only some central tribunal of literary criticism like the celebrated Académie Française, our authors would, almost by instinct, be prevented from indulging in those wild freaks of random conjecture and hypothesis which now, he affirms, render us simply ridiculous in the eyes of better disciplined continental scholars. The pamphlet before us seems to furnish a counter-illustration to such reasoning. Had we possessed an "English Academy," during the preceding generation, there can be little or no doubt that, with respect to the subject discussed in Mr. Manning's pamphlet, they would have so ruled, as to render it un-academical for him to have published what he has; and we should have missed a valuable contribution to English philology.

The origin of the English possessive 's has certainly received more than one explanation; but since we have enjoyed the light which Comparative Philology sheds upon the Indo-European tongues, scholars have pretty unanimously agreed to view the suffix in question as a relic of the old genitive singular ending; corresponding to the -is in Reg-is, lapid-is, oper-is, in Latin; the Greek -os, in words like *θηρ-ός*; the Sanscrit -as: the German and Anglo-Saxon -es, as in Kinges (King's). It is true, an antiquated, old-woman's opinion—so we were taught to regard it—has been wont to be mentioned in books and lectures; namely, that "the King's Crown," might be just a corruption of the fuller expression, "the king, his crown"; but the said opinion was only quoted to be flouted; and, as we have said, in all probability, any dictum of an authoritative tribunal would have recognised the account of the matter before stated as part of the very elements of English philology. In spite of such unanimity, however, Mr. Manning—an octogenarian, as we learn from his "Conclusion," and one whose "natural force" is not "abated," as we are abundantly convinced by the whole of this vigorous and interesting tractate—ventures boldly to attack the current opinion, and to take his stand on behalf of the generally discarded one to which we have referred. In short, he holds that our identification of the possessive suffix with the Indo-European genitive termination is an over-hasty philological inference; and that in spite of external resemblance, the apostrophized s is not the Anglo-Saxon -es of the genitive, but the possessive pronoun *his*.

It is well known that in one or more of the prayers of the Anglican service, occurs the apparently pleonastic expression, "for Jesus Christ his sake." Dr. Latham appears to have looked upon it as a simple "mistake, either of the printer or compiler." (Manning, p. 42.) As little does Trench, in his "English, Past and Present," regard such a mode of speaking as having ever been idiomatic; and the general opinion has been, and is, that the words, "Christ his sake," are simply an illiterate expansion of the ordinary possessive. The chief merit and novelty of Mr. Manning's pamphlet consists in the fulness with which he shows, that—so far from being an isolated instance—there has been a stage of our language in which such a mode of speaking was more or less regular and idiomatic. His principal instrument of criticism is the Brut of Layamon—one of the earliest monuments of English literature—of which there exist an earlier and a later recension; the former written about the year 1200; the latter, about a century after. In Sir F. Madden's edition, these two recensions are published in parallel columns, and furnish highly interesting, as well as particularly accessible, evidence of the revolution the language was then passing through. Among the most remarkable and conspicuous changes is, the general substitution of the Norman plural termination in *s* for the Saxon *en*; only a few words withstanding the innovating tendency. Mr. Manning gives a list of nearly 200 substantives, which in the earlier recension form their plural in *en*, but in the later in *s*. Another is that to which attention is specially called by the present pamphlet. The earlier recension exhibits regularly—neither the prepositional circumlocution of, nor the pronominal circumlocution *his*, but—a pure genitive, in *es*. The later presents, where the relation denoted can be thereby sufficiently defined—the preposition of; where it is distinctly possessive, the pronominal suffix *his*. We subjoin a few examples:—

Circa 1200.

Octa Hengestes sune
After Gorloises wive
Loerines mer
Brutlandes laurd
Scotlonde's King Stater

Circa 1300.

Octa Hengest his son
After Gorlois his wif
Loerine his mer.
King of Brutayne
King of Scotlonde Stater.

According to Mr. Manning, the change to our modern 's—with the "apostrophe pendens," as he calls it—has been brought about somewhat thus. First, of course, was the original Anglo-Saxon genitive termination in *es*. This would, in his opinion, be swept away with the other inflexional endings (as was undoubtedly the case with the Latin spoken across the Channel), and the dependence of one substantive upon another would

be expressed by simple juxtaposition—as in Hebrew. But "the possessive genitive by juxtaposition did not remain long in favour," and—as our continental neighbours replaced their lost genitive by the use of the preposition *de*—the possessive pronominal adjective *his* was attached, in the manner seen in the second column of "Brut," whenever possession was to be definitely expressed. Next, the *his* becomes *is* or *ys*; and we are thus easily and naturally brought to our apostrophized *s*.

We must say, Mr. Manning makes out a great deal better case for himself than we at first thought possible. He shows that so far from the pronoun *he*, *his*, being exclusively masculine, repeated instances occur in writers of the fourteenth century—including Wiclif—in which it is used of women. Thus for example, Wiclif read, "Mary . . . turned to *his* own house" (Luke i. 56), where "modern printers has substituted *her*." This usage is further shown to be in harmony with that of the nearly allied Gothic of Ulphilas; and the modern Low German (the nearest of all existing languages to our own), is seen to indulge in precisely the same rude contrivance to express the idea of possession to which the disputed *s* is supposed to owe its origin. Thus the popular language of Lower Germany presents us with such phraseology as—"The Father's *his* book" (Des Vaters sein Buch)—"In the mother's *her* Bed" (In der Mutter ihr Bett); though condemned by the standard of German Classical Literature. Further, he shows that the pronominal theory furnishes a natural explanation of several uses of the possessive suffix, to meet which existing theories have to be considerably pressed. "A work of Bacon's," becomes "a work of Bacon-his"; "that horse of my son's," in like manner, "that horse of my son-his." And the expression, "Upon Caesar's crossing the Rubicon," is readily explained as, "Upon Caesar, *his* crossing [of] the Rubicon." True, "a work of Bacon's," may be resolved into "one of Bacon's works"; but the expression "that horse"—or say, "that wife,—of my son's," will hardly be affirmed to imply that my son possesses a plurality of either horses or wives. And even Dr. Johnson—who, it should be stated, is regarded by Mr. Manning as the champion of the inflexional hypothesis—would "hardly have said, that 'Caesar's' being a genitive of Caesar, 'Caesar's crossing the Rubicon' may be described as 'the crossing of the Rubicon of Caesar.'"

But, after all—has he proved his point? In spite of the unquestionable ability and knowledge of the subject displayed by him, we feel compelled to say, no. He has certainly succeeded in vindicating for the apparently barbarous "the king his crown," an historical place among English idioms; he has elucidated in a very complete and satisfactory manner the difference between the functions of the prepositional substitute for a case and the true possessive; but, after all, he fails, in our judgment, to sever the tie which brings together words so strikingly similar and so closely related historically, as the Anglo-Saxon, and German, and the English possessives. It is highly probable that the accidental correspondence in sound between the *es* or *is* of the genitive case in Anglo-Saxon and the possessive pronoun *his*, may have led to a partial use of the latter word as a mode of denoting possession; but Mr. Manning has scarcely produced evidence enough to induce the belief that the original genitive inflection was for any period entirely disused. This strikes us as the weak point of his argument. He does indeed, prove that simple juxtaposition of substantives often took place, without any expressed link of connection between them; but this is not enough. In order to make his theory tenable, he must furnish evidence that at a certain period, between the years A.D. 1200 and 1300, the Anglo-Saxon genitive had become obsolete; and that thus the ground was clear for the introduction of an entirely new mode of indicating possession. When proof of this is adduced, we shall be prepared—even before "the early part of the nineteenth century," to which epoch Mr. Manning hopefully looks, as allowing time for his views to gain ground—to give in our adhesion. Meanwhile, we are grateful to him for an instructive and almost exhaustive discussion of a point of considerable interest to the philologist.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD.*

Mr. Philip Smith's great undertaking advances with regularity and success. Volume I.,—a handsome octavo of nearly 600 pp., illustrated by some admirably-engraved maps—appeared in

* A History of the World from the Earliest Records to the Present Time. By PHILIP SMITH, B.A. Parts III. to IX. London: Walton and Maberly.

May; and Part IX. (August) brings down the work to the capture of Rome by the Gauls;—after that terrible battle of the Allia, which for evermore imbued the Romans with such a dread of the barbarous but eminently warlike Celt. Three more parts ought to bring us to the conclusion of the Ancient History, according to the author's original programme; though we scarcely see how such important events as the three wars between Carthage and Rome; the memorable struggle which issued in the murder of Tiberius Gracchus and his brother; the protracted civil wars, terminating in the triumph of imperialism under Augustus; the conquest of a heathen world for a purer faith; the tidal encroachment of the great uncivilised nations upon the wealthy, luxurious Roman Empire; are all to be compressed within the limits of some two or three hundred pages. Perhaps it may be found absolutely necessary to extend the Ancient History to three volumes instead of two. The valuable addition of maps to the later parts, suggests to us that, in the event of the extension of the plan of the work, it might be well to devote a portion of the space thus gained to a systematic treatise on ancient geography; including an index of ancient and modern names. The materials, including some admirable articles by the author himself, are ready to hand, in Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of Geography, and would call only for selection and arrangement. Such an addition to the work would be especially useful to the non-classical reader, who may often be a good deal perplexed about the names and position of places perfectly familiar to the scholar.

A great difficulty attendant on such a task as Mr. Smith has imposed upon himself, lies in the avoidance of the extremes of excessive fulness and spareness of detail. The attempt to gather every recorded fact over so wide a field chokes both the story itself and the memory of the reader; on the other hand, one who turns to his Universal History as to a book of reference, will be slow to condone the omission of any significant fact, in consideration of a more graceful and flowing narrative. Again, there is the temptation to indulge in criticism of history, rather than to write history itself;—a temptation all the more difficult to resist, that history without criticism becomes absolutely dry and indigestible. Mr. Smith has been careful to guard against faults such as these; and moreover, his easy unaffected style is well adjusted to its subject—matter.

In the Roman History Mr. Smith, has availed himself of the guidance of Dr. Mommsen,—whose masterly work is being so admirably rendered into English by Mr. Dickson;—and he has been unable to resist the temptation of borrowing here and there one of the Doctor's brilliant paragraphs. But we are glad that he has not followed Mommsen in ignoring those early mythical stories, which however unworthy of the designation of history, are yet so truly the crystallisation of Roman feeling and fancy, that no one who wishes to understand the Romans can afford to pass them by. Dr. Arnold sought to overcome the difficulty of narrating the early legends, by the employment of a child-like, bygone style. A preferable plan is that adopted by Mr. Smith, of throwing them into the present tense:—the form we constantly adopt in relating the incidents of a story not meant to be taken for historical. With respect to the difficult question, how far the institutions of Rome were Sabine or Sabelian, Mr. Smith judiciously contents himself with indicating the divergence of Dr. Mommsen's opinion from that of most prior historians, without attempting a criticism of it. While dealing with the Roman history, we may mention one or two real or apparent inadvertencies. In the course of his account of the Etruscans (chap. xix.), Mr. Smith says that "King Tyrsenus led a colony from Etruria":—obviously a *lapsus plume* for Lydia. In chap. xx. we are told that "the register of citizens and the levy-roll founded upon it were made up every fourth year; at first by the King, afterwards by the consuls, and finally by the two great officers of the state called *censors*." It scarcely needs to be pointed out that the Roman *lustrum* was a period of five years; extending from one census to another: in consequence of which it was that the *censors'* office was quinquennial. And we are unable to find any authority for the statement (chap. xxi. p. 233), that "distributions of corn to the poorer 'citizens' were ever called *annona*." Yet if we understand Mr. Smith rightly, he affirms that they were. We approve of his adherence to the old-fashioned form *Celts* rather than *Kelts*; but we should have been glad to see a somewhat clearer statement of that great bifurcation of the Celtic race—into Gael and Cymry—which has been so well developed in the admirable work of Merivale. But as a whole, we gladly bear our testimony to the thorough and accomplished scholarship, as well as sound judgment uniformly displayed. We append a paragraph, to show with what spirit

Mr. Smith can tell his story, when it is of a nature to interest him. Like many others, he has evidently been "smitten" with that brilliant soldier-errant, the *Æacid King of Epirus*:—

"The wealth supplied by Ptolemy enabled Pyrrhus to raise Epirus to great prosperity. He founded cities, and developed the military resources of the country, doing for Epirus what Archelaus and Philip had done for Macedonia. Like the latter prince, he was passionately fond of war, and endowed by nature with the highest military genius. But here the resemblance ceased. Pyrrhus loved war, less for its substantial gains than for the excitement of the pursuit, as an artist works at his art to gratify an inward prompting. But, obeying only this impulse, his efforts were as desultory as they were eager. He is said to have purposely abstained from following up victory, lest the campaign should end too quickly, like a chase, the pleasure of which is lost if the game be caught too soon. Had he possessed Philip's steady purpose, and especially Philip's knowledge when to remain quiet, he might have been the greatest conqueror of his age, as he was almost, if not quite, the greatest captain of any age. Hannibal is said to have placed Pyrrhus first, Scipio second, and himself third, among the masters of the art of war; or, according to a more probable version of the story, he assigned the first rank to Alexander, the second to himself, and the third to Pyrrhus. He was one of the first generals that wrote on the art of war. But he was not cold-blooded enough to be a great conqueror. Some change of purpose, or some generous impulse, perpetually turned him aside from an advantage already won. He was compared by Antigonos Gonatas to a gambler, who is often favoured by the dice, but knows not how to use his luck; he might have added, who cares not whether he loses or wins. For the most striking feature in the character of Pyrrhus was a frank and cordial cheerfulness, which bore him up through all the changes of fortune, and won the hearts of all with whom he had to deal. 'There never was a prince,' says Niebuhr, 'in whom the character of a soldier had so much of poetry.'"

We trust the handsome appearance of the first volume will tempt not a few to become purchasers who have not taken the monthly parts.

The Crystal Palace, up to the end of July, had more visitors this season than in any preceding year, not excepting the Great Exhibition year of 1862.

THE NORTH LONDON WORKING CLASSES' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—On Monday night an influential public meeting in furtherance of the movement for establishing a Working Classes' Exhibition was held in the schoolrooms, Radnor-street, St. Luke's, W. T. M. Torrens, Esq. (who is candidate for the honour of representing Finsbury in Parliament) presiding. The chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, expressed his regret that the patent laws so seriously affected the chances of success of the proposed exhibition. He considered those laws operated very unequally and unfairly. The protection given by a patent was in too many instances too expensive for the working man. He regretted that it should be so, as he heard many would not exhibit because their inventions would be unprotected. Notwithstanding this drawback, however, he had no doubt as to the ultimate success of the exhibition. Mr. B. Lucraft moved, and Mr. W. Walker seconded:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the proposed Industrial Exhibition, to be held in the Agricultural Hall in October next, is worthy of public support, but more especially of the support of the working classes, and pledges itself to support it to the best of its ability, that the district of St. Luke's may be well and honourably represented.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and addresses were delivered by several gentlemen and working men explanatory of the objects contemplated by the exhibition. The usual compliment to the chairman closed the proceedings, which were most unanimous throughout.

THE USE OF OPIUM IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—A remarkable illustration of all these evils is afforded by the facts relating to the employment of opium in the marsh districts and in manufacturing towns. The case is probably far the worst in the marsh districts. "There can be no doubt," it is said, "of the horrid statement, made by almost every surgeon in the marshland, that there was not a labourer's house in which there was not a bottle of opiate to be seen, and not a child who did not get it in some form." It is not only that, as we have shown, the same reason exists for drugging the children as in the manufacturing towns. The diseases common in marsh districts, which have been freely treated by the use of opium, have familiarised the people with the use of the drug. Immense quantities are sent to these districts, and the retail druggists often dispense as much as 200lb. a-year. In one district the average annual consumption is calculated to be at least 100 grains per head. It is sold in pills or penny sticks, and a well-acquainted shop will serve with it as many as 300 or 400 customers on a Saturday night. A man in South Lincolnshire has complained that his wife had spent 100*l.* in opium since she married. To infants it is administered under the form of "Godfrey's Cordial," a mixture of opium, treacle, and infusion of sassafras. This mixture varies with different shops, each selling its own "Godfrey," and when the mother, going to field work, deposits her infant with a nurse, she always leaves her own bottle. "It has not unfrequently happened that the nurse has substituted her own 'Godfrey' for the mother's, and, frightened at its effects, has summoned the surgeon, who finds half-a-dozen babies, some snoring, some squinting, all pallid and eye-sunken, lying about the room, all poisoned." To put out of question the actual number of deaths due to this reckless use of a poisonous drug, who shall estimate the extent of injury which is inflicted on the health and vigour of a population thus nourished?—*Times*.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

A newspaper has been lately announced, to be called the *Correspondent*. Its promoters found their hopes of success on the desire on the part of a large proportion of the public "to see themselves in print."

The Hon. Robert Dale Owen, well known in this country as the son of the famous "Socialist," has announced for immediate publication in Philadelphia "The Wrong of Slavery, the Right of Emancipation, and the Future of the African Race in the United States."

A translation of Professor Mittermaier's (of Heidelberg) new work on the "Abolition of Capital Punishment" is in preparation for immediate publication, with the author's express sanction, edited by John Macrae Moir, M.A., of the Middle Temple, Esquire, barrister-at-law.

The *London Review* says it is not generally known that Mr. Teunyson is indebted to Mr. Thomas Woolner, the sculptor, and the author of a recently-published volume of pleasant poems, for the story and the plot of "Enoch Arden." Mr. Woolner was a guest at Farringford, the Laureate's home in the Isle of Wight, and told the story as having, in the main, actually occurred. The poet was struck with the simple yet startling narrative, and determined to make it the groundwork of the poem which has just appeared.

THE LATE MISS SOUTHEY'S BOOKS AND MSS.—On Tuesday and Wednesday last the property of the late Miss Kate Southey was sold by auction on the lawn at Lairbeck Cottage, by Mr. John Thwaite. From this picturesque auction mart in Underskiddaw might be seen the lakes of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite, and numerous mountain tops. Collectors and visitors from all parts were attracted on the occasion. The first day's sale was confined to furniture, but it was noticeable that whenever any article was stated to have come from Greta Hall, the poet's residence, the price invariably went up. On the second day the books and manuscripts were sold. There were not many lots of books, and those which contained no autograph scarcely elicited a second bidding.

Cleanings.

In consequence of the drought, the river Wye is in places nearly dry.

Two women have been committed for trial at Nottingham for garotting an old man.

It is said that the project of a cat exhibition in London is seriously entertained.

Dumas the elder has calculated the literary earnings of his life at 728,544*l.*

James Lennon has been committed for trial for biting off a man's nose at Denton, Lancashire.

Active measures are being taken for the removal of the toll-bars which press so heavily upon the trade of the south side of the Thames.

The scarcity of water is so great at the metal and coal works of South Wales, that at many establishments the principal departments are at a standstill.

MILK.—In consequence of the drought, the price of milk has been raised at Birmingham from 3*d.* to 4*d.* per quart.

It is asserted that more than one enthusiastic sympathiser wrote to Mrs. Yelverton offering marriage as soon as the decision of the Lords was known.

Another waterspout of great size was seen from Swanage pier, on Thursday, apparently at a distance of five or six miles.

The magnificent domes from the late Exhibition buildings are transported to the Alexandra-park, where they are to be converted into pine-houses.

It is a remarkable fact that, although common sheep delight in verdant fields, religious flocks are not anxious for green pastures.

A sunfish, 5 feet long and 3 feet wide, was captured on Thursday in Mount's Bay, Penzance, by a party of gentlemen in a yacht.

The Rev. Dr. Kennard, of the Tenth Baptist Church, in Boston, has preached 10,000 sermons, baptized 2,033 persons, married 4,089 couples, and attended 3,900 funerals in 46 years.

Two freehold houses in Old Broad-street, near Gresham House, London, were, on Thursday, sold by auction by Mr. Marsh, for 23,500*l.*, being at the rate of 300,000*l.* per acre, or 560*l.* per foot frontage.

On Monday immense numbers of persons left the metropolis by railroad and steamboats for the hop-grounds in Kent. The picking will commence generally throughout the county on Thursday next.

Black Comb, in Furness, Cumberland, was on Sunday morning last covered with a winter coat, and was visible in the sunshine at a very great distance; it has, however, regained a colour better suited to the season. Some of the village prophets augur a severe winter from this early snow.

ICE IN AUGUST.—On Thursday morning, the 25*th* inst., a piece of ice was taken from a sheep-trough at Kidlington, near Oxford, which, after being carried half a mile, measured twelve inches in length, and was as thick as common window-glass. The next morning ice was taken from a punt on the Isis, near Medley Lock, as thick as a sixpence.

A NICE LEGAL DECISION.—The Bank of France has just given its decision in the affair of the bank-notes which were eaten by a goat some weeks back. With the fragments taken from the animal's stomach, it was found possible to form six 1,000*l.* notes, so that the owner will only lose 4,000*l.* out of the 10,000*l.* which were destroyed.

A little girl who was walking with her mother was tempted by the sight of a basket of oranges exposed for sale in a store, and quietly took one, but after-

wards, stricken by conscience, returned it. After her return home she was discovered in tears, and on being asked the cause of her sorrow replied, "Mamma, I haven't broken any of the commandments; but I think I've cracked one a little." She was forgiven.

A young aide-de-camp at one of the Dublin Castle levées, asked Archbishop Whately, *à propos* of the presence of the Catholic Archbishop, what was the difference between a Romish bishop and a jackass? "One," said the flippant aide-de-camp, "wears a cross upon his breast and the other upon his back." "Do you," rejoined Dr. Whately, "know the difference between an aide-de-camp and a donkey?" "No," was of course the reply; "and neither do I," responded the Archbishop.

A MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.—A lady and gentleman were disturbed in their slumbers one night last week by the very unpleasant noise of a slight move under the bed. The lady expressed alarm, but her somewhat sleepy *cirò sposo* said, "Oh, it is only one of the dogs," and, putting his hand down by the side of the bed, he called, "Lion, Lion," and his hand being licked, after a moment the pair were satisfied, and they soon slumbered again peacefully. In the morning, however, they found that all their money and jewellery had disappeared, and it was clear that the lick had been a *dernier resort* of an ingenious biped concealed under the bed. — *Court Journal*.

MR LANCHELY DEATH OF THE SEA SERPENT.—The sea serpent that for so many years has deprived superstitious sailors of their wits has been captured in our harbour, at Lying's shipyard, where he was left high and dry, and whence he was borne in triumph to the city. His length is twenty-three feet; his head five inches in circumference; his body at the largest part, seven inches round. Altogether, he is a wonderful creature, with a great gaping mouth, wide-spread nostrils, and orifices where the eyes ought to be, but are not. His snakeship was first seen at an early hour apparently basking on the rocks, and his appearance, as may well be imagined, caused a commotion in the neighbourhood. After having viewed it for some time at a safe distance, one of the spectators gathered courage sufficient to approach nearer and nearer until he at last discovered that the tail of the monster had made its last wriggle, and that he was as "dead as herrings that are red." The intelligence of his finding was brought to town, and when half-a-hundred persons had visited the spot and pronounced the body to be that of the veritable sea serpent, some inquisitive fellow out with his knife and cut a few inches from the monster's tail, when it was discovered that the cause of the alarm and excitement was a great piece of kelp!—as like a serpent as like could be. The illusion was perfect, and nearly everyone who saw the kelp was deceived by its appearance. — *Vancouver Chronicle*.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds have been heavy throughout the week, and the discount market very quiet. A slight increase in the demand for accommodation took place to-day, the rates for the best bills being firmly maintained at 7½ per cent. The official minimum remains at 8 per cent.

Consols for delivery closed at 88½ 88½ and for the 8th September 88½ 88½.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, August 24.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.
Notes issued .. £26,732,570 Government Debt £11,015,100
Other Securities .. 3,634,990
Gold Coin & Bullion 12,082,570
£26,732,570 £26,732,570

BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Proprietors' Capital £14,558,000 Government Securities .. £10,797,095
Reserve .. 3,613,527 Other Securities .. 19,967,615
Public Deposits .. 5,288,725 Notes .. 6,221,920
Other Deposits .. 13,714,161 Gold & Silver Coin 719,181
Seven Day and other .. 536,898
Bills .. £37,735,811 £37,735,811

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

SMITH—Aug. 16, at Green Bank, near Belper, the wife of George Smith, Esq., of the ship Highflyer, of a son.
THOMPSON—Aug. 19, at Rydal House, Highbury New Park, the wife of Edward Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.
BAILLACHE—Aug. 19, at Montagu Villa, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, the wife of the Rev. Philip Bailhache, of a son.
GREEN—Aug. 20, at Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. Randle E. Green, of Calcutta, of a son.
LANKESTER—Aug. 23, at No. 136, High-street, Southampton, the wife of Mr. William Goddard Lankester, of a daughter.
EDWARDS—Aug. 30, at Denmark-hill, the wife of William Edwards, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KERR—CRAWFORD—Aug. 15, at Newton-of-Barr, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, by the Rev. W. Graham, the Rev. Robert Kerr, Congregational Minister, Caistor, Lincolnshire, to Margaret, elder daughter of the late Robert Crawford Esq., of Linthills, Lochwinnoch.
HEYWORTH—MORTIMER—Aug. 17, at Clifton, Lawrence Heyworth, youngest son of Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., of Yewtree, near Liverpool, to Rosina Kate, stepdaughter of John Bates, Esq., of York Crescent, Clifton, only surviving child of the late John Baskerville Mortimer, Esq., 34th Madras Light Infantry.

BROWN—GIFFORD—Aug. 18, at the Congregational Chapel, Weymouth, by the Rev. E. Edwards, of Chard, Frederick William Brown, Esq., of Chardleigh-green, Chard, to Emily Jane, second daughter of James Benjamin Gifford, Esq., of Passlands, Chard. No cards.

CHRISTALL—CODDYER—Aug. 18, at the Independent Chapel, Brigstock, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. Thomas Islip, Mr. Francis Christall, of Wellington-circus, Nottingham, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. William Collyer, of Brigstock. No cards.

ASKEW—HUNT—Aug. 18, at Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. W. Hudwell, Mr. Thomas Gibson Askew, of Liverpool, to Charlotte Jane Hunt, eldest daughter of Mr. R. W. Hunt, of Leeds. No cards.

EVANS—MILLS—Aug. 18, at Chatham-street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. Henry Rees, William Evans, Esq., of Menai-bridge, to Annie, second daughter of the Rev. John Mills, F.R.A.S., and F.R.G.S., of London.

JAMES—LEONARD—Aug. 18, at Clifton, by the Rev. David Thomas, B.A., William Morris James, Esq., to Caroline, fifth daughter of the late Robert Leonard, Esq., J.P., of Clifton.

MANSFIELD—AFFILL—Aug. 18, at the Offord-road Chapel, Barnabury, by the Rev. John Pulsford, George, eldest son of James Mansfield, Esq., of Holloway, to Emily Mary, daughter of Henry Antill, Esq., of Barnabury. No cards.

CABLE—WHITWELL—Aug. 20, at Camberwell New-road Chapel, by the Rev. W. P. Tiddy, John Cable, to Margaret Jessie, eldest daughter of the late Watson Whitwell.

JOLLY—TAYLOR—Aug. 20, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. Henry Dowson, Mr. Nathan Jolly, of Bradford, to Miss Emma Taylor, eldest daughter of Mr. John Craven Taylor, Manningham.

SMITH—THOMPSON—Aug. 20, at the Independent Chapel, Doncaster, Mr. George Smith, to Gertrude, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Thompson, of Great Hale, Lincolnshire.

FALLOWS—SPENCER—Aug. 22, at Providence Independent Chapel, Middleton, by the Rev. Samuel Shaw, Mr. Thomas Fallows, of Hebers, to Miss Sarah Spencer, of Tonge-lane, near Middleton.

BOWEN—WALKER—Aug. 22, at Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Parker, D.D., William Corrick Bowen, of that city, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Walker, of Stepney.

JOHNSON—COX—Aug. 23, at the Independent Chapel, Weston-super-Mare, by the Rev. R. C. Pritchard, the Rev. Alfred William Johnson, missionary to Barbice, to Elizabeth Cox, niece of Mr. George Cox, Marine Villa School, Weston-super-Mare.

GRAY—SANT—Aug. 23, at St. Clement's Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, Arthur Richard, eldest son of Mr. Richard Gray, Heigham-road, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Sant, of Swanton Abbott.

SMITHIES—UNWIN—Aug. 23, at the Independent Chapel, Mabley, by the Rev. I. Vaughan, Mr. John Smithies, to Hannah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Unwin, Crofts, Rotherham.

ANSTIE—VAUCHER-CREMIEUX—Aug. 23, at Geneva, Edward B. Anstie, Esq., son of the late Benjamin Anstie, Esq., of Devizes, to Suzanne Henriette Vaucher, fourth daughter of M. Vaucher-Cremieux, of Geneva.

CRAYEN—PEARSON—Aug. 23, at Kipping Chapel, Thornton, Bradford, Yorkshire, by the Rev. J. Gregory, assisted by the Rev. T. Jowett, uncle to the bride, Mr. David Craven, shawl manufacturer, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Pearson, Closehead Farm, Thornton.

SPIGHT—PAULL—Aug. 24, at the Congregational Chapel, Mabley, Mr. John Speight, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Paull, Attercliffe.

CLAYTON—WATSON—Aug. 24, at the Independent Chapel, Wells, by the Rev. E. B. Hickman, Mr. William Clayton, Brentwood, to Susannah, second daughter of Captain Watson, of Wells.

HILLAN—WHITLEY—Aug. 25, at Sion Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. B. Dale, Mr. Hezekiah Hillan, Northowram, to Ellen, third daughter of Mr. Jas. Whiteley, of Halifax.

TILLET—BISHOP—Aug. 25, at the Congregational Church, Holloway, by the Rev. Mark Wilks, James Tillet, of 3, Alexander-road, Upper Holloway, to Elizabeth Stacy, second daughter of Josiah Bishop, Esq., of 8, Charlton-villas, Camden-road, Holloway, and College-hill, City. No cards.

RAMSDEN—TAYLOR—Aug. 27, at the Congregational Church, Stanningley, by the Rev. J. Atkinson, of Pudsey, Mr. Joseph Ramsden, of Pudsey, to Miss Taylor, of Stanningley.

DEATHS.

WHITE—Aug. 4, at Dyersville, N. America, of diphtheria, after three days' illness, in the 34th year of his age, Joseph M. White, eldest son of the late Mr. Wm. White, of Pensance-hall, Suffolk.

WILEMAN—Aug. 19, at his residence, Canterbury Villa, Longton, Staffordshire, deeply-lamented, Henry Wileman, Esq., aged sixty-six years.

PINCH—Aug. 20, aged forty-three years, the Rev. E. W. Finch, Wold, Northampton, son of the late Rev. Thomas Finch, Baptist minister, of Harlow, Sussex.

ROBBINS—Aug. 22, in the seventy-second year of her age, Kitty Rolfe, wife of Charles Robbins, Esq., of Portsmouth, and mother of the Rev. G. Robbins, of Slough.

OWENS—Aug. 22, the Rev. Benjamin Owens, Soar, Merthyr. SPICER—Aug. 23, at Barnmouth, North Wales, while bathing, Charles, fifth son of Henry Spicer, Esq., of Highbury-crescent and New Bridge-street, London, aged twenty.

HUDSON—Aug. 23, at Bute House, Leamington, Mary Bell, the beloved wife of Mr. R. S. Hudson, formerly of West Bromwich.

WALKER—Aug. 27, at No. 5, Queen's buildings, Knightsbridge, Minnie, youngest daughter of Mr. Walker, aged two years.

DEWHURST—Aug. 27, aged seventy-seven years, John Dewhurst, Esq., Skipton.

BALTOCK—Aug. 28, at New Shoreham, Sussex, from apoplexy, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, Mr. Stephen Baltock, for upwards of thirty years a deacon of the Congregational Church in the above town. Universally respected and deeply-lamented.

BEASLEY—Aug. 28, in the ninety-eighth year of her age, at Hillington End, Uxbridge, Mrs. Phoebe Beasley, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Ebenezer Beasley, and mother of the late Thomas Beasley, LL.D., of Uxbridge School. She was a consistent member of the church at the Old Independent Meeting-house for seventy years.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—All varieties of ulcerations, bad legs, sores, wounds, and eruptions, can be cured by the diligent use of this cooling, soothing, and healing unguent. The old and often-failing fashion of strapping the edges of ulcers together with plasters has entirely given way before the more reasonable treatment by Holloway's Ointment, which builds up from the bottom of the wound with sound and healthy granulations; these gradually grow till they reach the level of the surface, then contract, harden, and immediately become covered with a new and wholesome skin. The proper application of this Ointment diminishes the inflammation, causes the unhealthy discharge first to grow thick, then to cease. The Pills should be taken so as to act in unison with the Ointment. — [Advertisement]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, August 29.

The market was moderately supplied with English wheat this morning, which was taken off slowly by our millers at the currency of this day's night. Foreign is held firmly, but the trade is not active, and we quote a retail sale at the rates of last Monday. Barley, beans, and peas steady at last week's rates. Since Friday last we have had a large addition

to the supplies of oats, and many vessels have arrived this morning which are not included in the return. This has caused a quieter feeling in the trade than on Friday; nevertheless holders are very firm, and there has been a fair retail sale to country dealers to-day at the full prices of last Monday.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, August 29.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 15,361 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 16,797; in 1862, 11,579; in 1861, 10,983; in 1860, 13,707; 1859, 12,659; 1858, 10,673. To-day's market was somewhat heavily supplied with foreign stock, and the beasts and sheep came to hand in somewhat improved condition. The demand, however, was inactive at about stationary prices. The arrivals of beasts fresh up to this morning's market were moderately good. Amongst them were some remarkably good Herefords, shorthorns, &c.; but the general quality of the supply was by no means first-rate. Selected breeds move off steadily, at full prices; otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. The best Scots realised 5s. per 8lbs. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised 2,800 shorthorns and crosses; from other parts of England, 1,000 of various breeds; from Scotland, 25 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 100 oxen and heifers. As to number, the show of sheep was moderate, but most breeds came to hand in moderate condition. Good and prime Downs, half-breeds, and Kents changed hands freely, at full currencies. All inferior sheep met a dull enquiry, at last week's prices. The top figure was 5s. 4d.; but, in some instances, very prime Downs realised 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. The lamb season is now nearly closed. The few lambs on sale found buyers at from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was moderate, moved off slowly, at late rates, viz., from 4s. to 5s. per 8lbs. Prime small pigs advanced 2d. per 8lbs., but large hogs were dull, at late rates.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
Inf. coarse beasts.	3	4	to	3	6	Prime Southdowns	5	2	to	5	0
Second quality	3	8	4			Lambs	5	8	6		8
Prime large oxen.	4	6	4	10		Lge. coarse calves	4	0	4	0	
Prime Scots, &c.	4	10	5	0		Prime small	4	10	5	8	
Coarse inf. sheep.	3	10	4	2		Large hogs	3	6	4	6	
Second quality	4	4	8			Neatam. porkers.	4	2	4	4	
Pr. coarse woolled	4	10	5	0							

Snorkling calves, 16s. to 22s., Quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each
BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, August 30.

TEA—Business has been rather dull, and the few dealings entered into have been at about previous rates.

SUGAR—The market has remained rather dull, although prices have been steady for superior descriptions of West India. In the refined market common lumps are quoted 48s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEE—There has been a fair demand for colonial descriptions, and Plantation Ceylon has brought full rates.

RICE—The operations have been rather restricted, and in some instances prices have slightly given way.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, August 29.

Moderate supplies of meat are on sale at these markets. For good and prime qualities there is a steady demand at full prices; otherwise, the trade is quiet on former terms.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
Inferior beef	3	2	to	3	4	Small pork	4	2	to	4	6
Middling ditto	3	6	3	10		Inf. mutton	3	8	4	0	
Prime large do.	4	0	4	2		Middling ditto	4	2	4	6	
Do. small do.	4	2	4	4		Prime ditto	4	6	4	8	
Large pork.	3	4	4	0		Veal	3	8	4	4	

Lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 2d.

PROVISIONS, Monday, August 29.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,730 firkins butter, and 1,851 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 18,273 casks of butter, and 1,807 bales and 57 of bacon. Irish butter was in good demand, and a fair extent of business transacted at an advance of fully 4s. per cwt. Foreign declined about 4s. per cwt. The supply of Bacon being insufficient to meet the demand, Irish advanced 2s. and Hambro' 3s. to 4s. per cwt. Lard sold freely at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in bladders, and 2s. in kegs.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 29.—The supply of home-grown potatoes on sale has decreased, but the imports of foreign produce, although small, are larger than for some weeks past. For all qualities the trade is firm, and prices have advanced 10s. to 20s. per ton. The import last week amounted to 93 tons from Jersey, 10 tons from Boulogne, 20 from Dieppe, 150 from Dunkirk, and 5 from Rotterdam.

SEEDS, Monday, August 29.—The seed market continues firm for all descriptions of seed. Red cloverseed is held for full prices, and with but few samples offering. White seed and trefoils were without alteration. Trifolium, with improved demand, is fully as dear. The supply of winter tares is small, and values were fully maintained.

COALS, Monday, August 29.—Market firm at last day's rates. Hetton's, 19s.; East Hartlepool, 18s. 9d.; Hugh Hall, 18s.; Lumbion's, 18s. 3d.; South Hartlepool, 17s. 9d.; Braddyl's, 17s. 9d.; Pensher Primrose, 17s. 6d.; Bull's, 17s.; James, 16s. 9d.; Norton Anthracite, 22s.; Holywell, 15s. 3d. 49 fresh arrivals; left from last day, 5.—Total, 51. 23 ships at sea.

WOOL, Monday, August 29.—Notwithstanding that prices of colonial wool at the public sales have given way 1d. to 2d. per lb., our market continues firm, and the quotations are well supported. For export to the continent only a limited business is doing, but home buyers still operate somewhat freely, although money in the discount market is high in price.

TALLOW, Monday, August 29.—The tallow trade is much firmer to-day, and prices, compared with Monday last, show an advance of 9d. per cwt. The quotation for P.Y.C. is 42s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Town tallow 41s. 3d. net cash. Rough fat has advanced to 2s. 1½d. per 8lbs.

OIL, Monday, August 29.—Lined oil is dull, at 36s. per cwt. on the spot. Nearly all other descriptions of oil move off slowly, at our quotations. Turpentine is flat, at 68s. for French spirits. American refined petroleum 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. per gallon.

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DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.
DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.
DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.
DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns. French and English.
DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.
DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong and serviceable.
DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.
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